

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT SANDRINGHAM. From Photographs specially taken for No. 1, Country Life, 1897.

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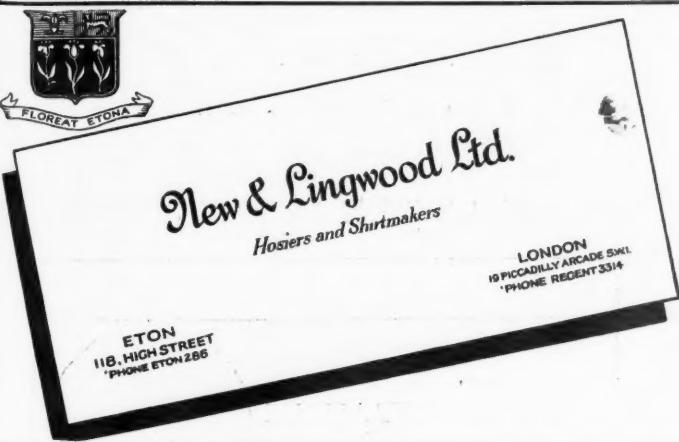
COUNTRY LIFE

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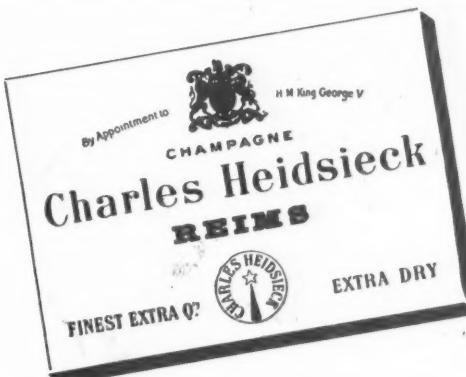
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(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and xiv.)

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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

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AT THE PURELY NOMINAL UPSET PRICE OF £2,500.

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Two long drives with lodge entrances.

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GROUNDS OF EXTRAORDINARY CHARM AND GREAT DIVERSITY,
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PARK OF ABOUT 50 ACRES.

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High up with beautiful views of the Wye Valley.
FOR SALE, a charming Freehold PROPERTY of about
40 ACRES.

with a WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, standing on sand-
stone soil.
Four reception rooms, billiard room, fourteen
bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and
all modern conveniences.
Splendid stabling. Large garage. Farmery.
Bailiff's House. Two cottages.
FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS,
productive kitchen garden, orchards, plantations and sound
pasture.

Frontage to the River Wye.

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IN A FAVOURITE PART ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS
OF TOWN.

TO BE SOLD, a fine replica of an

EARLY ENGLISH HOUSE,
fitted with modern requirements and in excellent order
throughout.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eleven
bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms,
servants' hall, etc.

CAPITAL FARMERY,
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and park-like pasture and woodlands of nearly
100 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,706.)

BETWEEN EXETER AND TAUNTON.

'Midst delightful country
and within easy reach of Exeter and the sea.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE
approached by two carriage drives with two lodges through
a beautifully timbered

SMALL DEER PARK.

Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard
room, ten principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, five servants' bedrooms, etc.; electric light.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING GROUNDS,
walled kitchen garden, orchard, woodland walks; excellent
home farm, etc.

32 OR 134 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,698.)



45 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS.

Just in the market. FOR SALE,

A CHARMING XIIITH CENTURY HOUSE
in first-rate order, containing oak-panelled hall, three reception,
seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; electric light,
telephone; also

EXTENSIVE MODEL FARMBUILDINGS,
the home of a well-known pedigree herd.

THREE COTTAGES, etc.; together with about

125 ACRES (mostly pasture). (14,674.)

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

BETWEEN ANDOVER AND SALISBURY XVTH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.

A picturesque structure, with mullioned windows, completely
redecorated and fitted with electric light and other modern
conveniences.

Spacious hall with fine old staircase, three
reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms,
bathroom and usual offices.

Stabling for six. Accommodation for four cars.

TERRACED GARDENS,

Walled kitchen garden and paddock.

600-ACRE FARM adjoining can be purchased.

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1

BERKS AND WILTS BORDERS.

An important RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
of 1,100 ACRES,

with an imposing modern

ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE,

standing high in an extensive and

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK,

in which is a large sheet of ornamental water. It is approached
by two carriage drives each with lodge at entrance, whilst
the accommodation is conveniently planned and modern
conveniences are installed, including electric lighting, central
heating, four bathrooms, etc.

OLD SHADY GROUNDS.

Several farms, houses and cottages, Let and producing a
good return.

The Estate would be divided if desired.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (13,142.)

For SALE as a going concern,
GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE WITH FARM OF 200 ACRES.

BERKSHIRE

(near a station).

To be SOLD, with possession, an exceptional Property,
comprising about 200 ACRES of highly farmed land (principally
grass).

CHARMINGLY SITUATED RESIDENCE
of eight bedrooms, together with a
MAGNIFICENT SET OF BUILDINGS,
probably unsurpassed in the county. Four cottages. At
present the owner keeps a large herd of dairy cows and the
milk is retailed locally, representing a valuable goodwill.
*The Property is also ideally adapted for the purposes of pedigree
stock.*

Would be Sold, if desired, at a price to include tenant
rights and the whole of the valuable live and dead stock.

Sole Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above.
(A 204.)

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Only half-an-hour from Town, yet occupying a secluded position
on gravel soil and constituting one of the most charming small
(Estates in the market to day).

THE CHARMING RESIDENCE

is luxuriously fitted throughout and has been the subject of a
lavish expenditure in bringing it to its present state of
perfection and installing every convenience for comfort and
labour saving.

Hall, five reception, eleven bedrooms, four bathrooms.

Garage for several cars with flat over, stabling for six,
range of farmbuildings and two capital cottages.

GROUNDS OF UNIQUE CHARM,
with wide spreading shady lawns, wonderful old yew hedges,
grass and hard tennis courts, etc., the whole intersected by a

TROUT STREAM WITH WATERFALLS
and wooded island: extensive partly walled kitchen garden
range of glasshouses, thriving orchards, etc., of about
20 ACRES.

Over a mile of excellent trout fishing.
A price representing less than the cost of the recent improvements
will be accepted for a quick sale.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER as above. (14,717.)

NORTH HANTS.

ONLY ONE HOUR BY RAIL FROM TOWN.

FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE, A
CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
approached by a carriage drive, facing south and commanding
good views.

Four reception,
Billiard room,
Twelve bedrooms,
Three bathrooms.
Splendid stabling and garage, cottage.

Electric light,
Central heating,
Company's water,
Good repair.

Well-timbered grounds with tennis and croquet lawns,
herbaceous and wild gardens, kitchen garden, orchard and
excellent pasture.

30 OR 60 ACRES.

GOOD HUNTING. GOLF NEAR.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,710.)

BUCKS (close to station and about an hour from Town).
—Attractive RESIDENCE, with south

aspect and modern conveniences; lounge,
three reception, eight bedrooms, etc.; garage;
delightful well-timbered gardens,
kitchen garden, paddock, etc.
TWO ACRES.

WILTS (about three miles from important market town,
two hours from London by rail).—Attractive
RESIDENCE of three reception, nine bed-
rooms, etc.; acetylene gas, Company's water;
stabling and garage; well-timbered
grounds, walled-in garden, orchard and rich
pastureland. FOURTEEN ACRES (M 1229.)

30 MINUTES' RAIL.
Three reception, six or seven bedrooms, two
bathrooms, etc.; electric light, Company's water,
main drainage, garage, chauffeur's rooms;
pretty grounds, tennis lawns, etc.
ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. (M 1222.)

400FT. UP, SOUTH ASPECT.
Old-fashioned RESIDENCE: three reception,
seven bedrooms, etc.; Company's water,
main drainage, telephone; garage; taste-
fully disposed grounds and gardens, etc.
£2,750 with one-and-a-half acres, £3,000
five acres, and £4,500 with sixteen acres and
two cottages. (M 1189.)

SURREY.
£3,000.

SUSSEX.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (13,442.)

Under an hour's rail from London, two miles from a town
and station.

HANTS.

In a delightful part of the county.

TO BE SOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL GENUINE

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

(dated about 1700), panelled throughout and seated in
OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, study, two other
rooms, fifteen bedrooms, etc.

The land is all pasture excepting six acres of wood; two
cottages, buildings, etc.; covering in all about
77 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,607.)



SOMERSET AND WILTSHIRE BORDERS

In a good social and sporting district.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY

including a

GENUINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE,

facing south-west with good views; four reception rooms,
billiard room, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bath-
rooms, etc.

It is thoroughly up to date, whilst a feature
is the magnificently carved early XIIIth century staircase of considerable value.

TERRACED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

forming an appropriate setting for the House.

STABLING. GARAGE. FARMERY.
Capital lodge, double cottage, and excellent land of about
50 ACRES.

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,562.)

60 MILES NORTH OF TOWN.

A GENUINE

ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE,

containing some wonderful old carved oak.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

Hall, three reception, ten bedrooms.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Modern conveniences.

TEN ACRES.

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,435.)



HAMPSHIRE.

In a picturesque district within easy reach of Winchester.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE,

standing in a FINELY TIMBERED PARK, through which
it is approached by two long carriage drives, each with lodge
at entrance.

Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms,
twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Company's water, telephone, modern drainage.

Heavily timbered grounds with woodland walk to
ORNAMENTAL LAKE OF FOUR ACRES.

Capital stabling, garage and two cottages.

110 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (13,442.)

SUSSEX.

Midway between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne.
South aspect. 300ft. up. Wonderful views.

Hall, three reception, six bedrooms; electric light, Com-

pany's water, telephone; sandstone subsoil.

Stabling. Lodge. Garage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,
woodland dell, ornamental pond and stream, pasture, etc.

20 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,083.)

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Branches:

Wimbledon	'Phone 80
Hampstead	'Phone 2727



MAIDENHEAD THICKET

A DELIGHTFUL POSITION ON HIGH GROUND.

FOR SALE.

A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE with a BEAUTIFUL GARDEN: drawing room 22 by 17, dining room 20 by 14, study 14 by 12, full-sized billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, two staircases.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Garage for two cars and rooms over.

THE GROUNDS, one of the features of the property, include tennis and croquet lawns, paved terrace, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, etc.; in all

ABOUT THREE ACRES.

THE WHOLE IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.

Apply to the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



SUSSEX COAST

COODEN, NEAR BEXHILL.

A SELECT SPOT FAR REMOVED FROM THE HAUNTS OF THE TRIPPER.
THE ARTISTIC LITTLE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE,
"BENTLEY,"

placed on southern slope, with lovely sea views. Carriage drive, oak-panelled lounge hall and dining room, drawing room, tea verandah, two staircases, six or seven family bed and dressing rooms, three baths, servants' accommodation, and offices. Splendid repair, artistic fittings. Central heating, Company's electric light, gas and water, main drainage; garages for three or four cars; exquisite garden with many delightful features; in all about ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES. Also adjoining a valuable freehold building site.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, December 8th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold), in one or two Lots. Solicitors, Messrs. HODGKINSON & BONNETT, 124, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. Particulars from the Auctioneers.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



TEDDINGTON, MIDDLESEX

Five minutes' walk from station; close to several golf courses.

WELL-PLANNED FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, "REDLANDS," upon which a large sum has been recently expended; approached by drive, and containing hall, dining room, double drawing room, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, and compact offices; the whole in splendid order and luxuriously fitted; Company's water, electric light and gas, main drainage, telephone; garage for two cars, chauffeur's accommodation; pretty gardens with tennis lawn, etc.

VACANT POSSESSION.

HAMPTON & SONS will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, December 8th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. GREVILLE and AVERILL, 35, Baker Street, W. 1. Particulars from the Auctioneers, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

HIGHEST, HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE SITE for a Professional or Business Man.

Adjoining the summit of

HAMPSTEAD HEATH

and close to Tube Station.

TO BE SOLD,

HISTORIC GEORGIAN RESIDENCE LINKED WITH THE ANNALS OF THE SENIOR SERVICE.

Hall, three or four reception rooms, loggia, Eleven bedrooms and loggia or open air bedroom, Three bathrooms; excellent offices; central heating.

PANORAMIC VIEWS. GOOD GARAGE.

ENTRANCING OLD-WORLD GARDENS, of about ONE ACRE including tennis lawn, sunk rose garden, Greek Temple.

FREEHOLD. TEMPTING PRICE.

Particulars from the SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON & SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead (Tel. Hampstead 2727), and 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



NEAR TO PICTURESQUE THAMES REACH AT SHEPPERTON, MIDDLESEX

ARTISTIC MEDIUM-SIZED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "THE GABLE HOUSE," Broadlands Avenue; easy access to river, golf and racecourses; containing, on two floors only, lounge hall, two reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, offices; garage, greenhouse, etc.

Delightful garden of nearly HALF-AN-ACRE. Company's gas and water, electric light available, telephone; gravel soil.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on Tuesday, December 8th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. BIRD & BIRD, 5, Gray's Inn Square, W.C. 2. Particulars from the Auctioneers.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



QUITE FRESH IN THE MARKET.

TEN MILES FROM YEOVIL

WITH PLENTY OF HUNTING AVAILABLE.

Sandy soil. Splendid water supply.

FOR SALE, with about THIRTEEN ACRES, a stone-built HOUSE of very pleasing elevation, approached by long well-timbered drive, and containing nine bed and dressing rooms, three large attic or boxrooms, bath, and three reception rooms, square hall, servants' hall, and offices.

STABLING FOR SIX. GARAGE FOR THREE.

Farmland; tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, splendidly timbered grounds and park-like pasture.

Full particulars from inspection by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (W.41,064.)



QUITE FRESH IN THE MARKET, THROUGH EARLY EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NEAR SHERBORNE

350ft. above sea, with pretty prospect.

FOR SALE ONLY, A RESIDENCE, containing four well-proportioned reception rooms, servants' hall, good offices, and ten bed, dressing and bath-rooms, etc.

There is a lodge at the entrance drive, another good cottage and stabling, garage and farmery.

PRETTY OLD WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, capital orchard, and two paddocks.

Adjoining is a useful small GRASS FARM, with suitable houses and buildings, at present let.

Personally inspected by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H.32,329.)

Telephone: Mayfair 4846 (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Giddys, Wesdo, London."

GIDDY & GIDDY
LONDON.

Telephone: Winchester 394.

TO YACHTSMEN AND OTHERS.
ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST



500 YARDS FRONTAGE TO A NAVIGABLE RIVER WITH PRIVATE JETTY.
"DOCK HOUSE," BEAULIEU.
THIS EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE, in a delightful situation with south aspect and pretty views, contains

<i>Lounge hall, 21ft. by 18ft.</i>	<i>Eight bedrooms,</i>
<i>Four reception rooms,</i>	<i>Two bathrooms.</i>

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. CO'S WATER. TELEPHONE.
Two excellent cottages, one having four bedrooms, two sitting rooms, and bathroom. Garage.
DELIGHTFUL AND BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with tennis lawn, rock garden, kitchen and fruit gardens; in all about

TWELVE ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, OR BY AUCTION AT AN EARLY DATE.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1, and Winchester.



EASY REACH OF BATH
IN A BEAUTIFUL AND MUCH SOUGHT AFTER DISTRICT THREE MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION.
TO BE SOLD,
THIS FINE OLD STONE-BUILT TUDOR HOUSE
FULL OF OLD OAK BEAMS AND PANELLING,
JACOBEAN STAIRCASE,
MULLIONED WINDOWS, WONDERFUL CARVED CEILINGS, ETC., contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.; garage, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc.; in all about

THREE ACRES.
Full particulars of the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1



EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING.
COTSWOLD HILLS
Easy reach main line junction, two hours from Paddington.
THIS CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE with SOUTH ASPECT, ABOUT 400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. Five bed, bath, two sitting rooms, usual offices; capital stabling, man's rooms, farmbuildings.
40 ACRES EXCELLENT GRASS.
FIRST-RATE HUNTING WITH HEYTHROP AND COTSWOLD PACKS.
PRICE. FREEHOLD, £3,600
FOR QUICK SALE.
Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

Auctioneers, Estate Agents.Established 1832.
Phone: 1210 Bristol.**W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.**Offices:
38, COLLEGE GREEN,
BRISTOL.**NEAR BATH**

Standing high and commanding views to the Wiltshire Downs.



A VERY CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED AND CREEPER-CLAD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, modernised, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences, and standing in delightful grounds and pasture-land of about

THIRTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

There is pretty lodge at entrance to drive, and the accommodation is as follows: Hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms (b. and c.), and well-arranged and convenient domestic offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Phone.

Good stabling, garage and useful outbuildings, also second cottage; station one-and-a-half miles, R.C. and Anglican churches, post and telegraph all close at hand.

PRICE £5,250, OPEN TO OFFER.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (16,001.)

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.****CHESHIRE**

25 miles from Manchester, 43 from Liverpool and twelve miles from Crewe.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL**ESTATE of****2,200 ACRES**

(or might be divided and sold with 800 acres), known as

SOMERFORD PARK, CONGLETON.

Farms and cottages well tenanted and let. **SUBSTANTIAL MANSION**, standing in finely timbered park with pleasant grounds and walled kitchen garden. The House is in good repair and contains six reception rooms, billiard room, seventeen bedrooms and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, fifteen servants' bedrooms and ample offices.

EXCELLENT PARTRIDGE AND PHEASANT SHOOTING AND TWO MILES OF FISHING.

VACANT POSSESSION.

For further particulars, apply A. R. BIGGS, Land Agent, Eaton, Congleton.



STAFFORDSHIRE.—For SALE, by Private Treaty, an attractive Freehold RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, known as "Oakhill," Tean, comprising a well appointed picturesque residence, containing oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, scullery, larder, servants' hall, pantry, and other offices, and telephone; entrance lodge; excellent garage for four cars, good stabling for five horses; two tennis lawns, gardens and grounds (no glass); electric light, good water supply. Also farmhouse and farmbuildings with several fields of good pastureland and four cottages. The whole estate comprises about 118 acres. Nearest towns: Uttoxeter seven miles, Stoke-on-Trent nine miles. Vacant possession of residence, lodge and farmhouse by arrangement.—Further particulars from KIGHT & SONS, Solicitors, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

FOR SALE, charming bijou COUNTRY RESIDENCE and twelve-and-a-quarter acres land; near station; electric light, public water supply; seven miles Evesham.—Full particulars, apply SMITH & ROBERTS, Solicitors, Evesham.

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS.

Telephone 21.

UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET

About three miles from Winchester, high position, near an old-world village; golf links in the locality.

FOR SALE, an old-world RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, of considerable charm. The Residence is in excellent order, and perfectly replete with every modern convenience. Large hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, three bathrooms, complete domestic offices with servants' hall. Electric light, Company's water and gas, telephone (h. and c. water and gas fires laid on to principal bedrooms); attractively timbered grounds with avenue carriage drive, tennis lawn, formal garden, kitchen and fruit gardens.

STABLING, GARAGE, AND TWO COTTAGES. Good pastureland; total area of nearly **FOURTEEN ACRES.**

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Winchester. (Folio 1151.)

NEAR WINCHESTER

SOUTHERN ASPECT. GOOD VIEWS.

PICTURESQUE OLD FARMHOUSE standing in its own old-world grounds of about **FOUR ACRES.**

Lounge hall with gentleman's cloakroom and lavatory, two reception rooms, small study, six bedrooms, bathroom.

Ample stabling and garage. Tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden, etc.

PRICE £2,500.

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Winchester. (Folio 1572.)

ESTABLISHED 1812.
GUDGEON & SONS
WINCHESTERAUCTIONEERS
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams "Gudcons."

HAMPSHIRE

BEAUTIFUL OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing four reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, complete domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER. TELEPHONE.

STABLING AND GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

Well-timbered grounds, tennis lawn and other attractive features; total area about **SEVEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.**

PRICE £6,500

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Winchester. (Folio 871.)

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

HIGH POSITION WITH GRAND VIEWS. CONVENIENT DISTANCE FOR A VILLAGE.

Long carriage drive approach with lodge entrance.

Three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, complete domestic offices.

PETROL GAS LIGHTING.

Terraced gardens and grounds of considerable beauty and good meadowland.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

Total area about

24 ACRES. PRICE £6,500.

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Winchester. (Folio 283.)

Telephone: Grosvenor 1671

DIBBLIN & SMITH

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

(INCORPORATED WITH THAKE & PAGINTON, NEWBURY).

106, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. NEAR PETERSFIELD

WITH ABSOLUTELY UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS FOR 20 MILES TO THE SOUTH DOWNS.

GRAVEL SOIL. S.S.E. ASPECT.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE,

on two floors only,

BY WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT.

Lounge hall, Seven bedrooms,
Three reception rooms, Bathroom.ELECTRIC LIGHT.
COMPANY'S WATER. TELEPHONE.
MODERN DRAINAGE.

Double garage, two cottages and farmery.

WONDERFUL TERRACED GARDENS,
stone steps and walls, clipped yews and hedges, orchard, copse, two good paddocks.

ABOUT SIX ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.



Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, DIBBLIN & SMITH, as above.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
140, HIGH STREET,
OXFORD.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE.

A MOST CONVENIENT SITUATION.

A BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, stone built with lovely old mullioned windows throughout. It occupies a pleasant situation on high ground with good views, and contains central hall, finely panelled dining room, three other reception rooms and billiard room, also panelled throughout, fifteen bed and dressing rooms and two bathrooms. A feature is the magnificent old carved oak staircase. Electric light, central heating, and all conveniences. There is a range of model hunting stables, comprising fifteen loose boxes, ample garage accommodation and cottages. The pleasure grounds are rich turf land, comprising in all about **63 ACRES**, but additional land is available if required.—Photographs with JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby. (L 516.)

A FEW MILES FROM CIRENCESTER

In one of the most lovely situations on the Cotswold Hills, over 600ft. above sea level, and perfectly sheltered commanding delightful views.

THE RESIDENCE is of the Georgian period, quite up to date in every way, and contains four reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three fitted bathrooms; electric light and central heating. The property grounds are most inexpensive to maintain. Ample stabling, garage, and cottages. The estate comprises two farms, one on hand and the other let; the total area being about **575 ACRES**. The additional shooting can be had if required. The property will be **SOLD**, or would be **LET**, either Furnished or Unfurnished.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W.1. (L 3802.)

DORSET BORDERS

A few miles from Sherborne and Templecombe. **CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE**, 400ft. above sea level, south aspect, and commanding magnificent views across the Blackmore Vale. First-rate hunting (six days a week if required); polo at Sherborne; golf one mile.

Three sitting rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, butler's pantry and servants' hall; gas and central heating, water laid on, telephone; magnificent stabling for hunters, garage; orchard, tennis lawn, and meadows; **TWELVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES** in all (a further fourteen acres of grass can be had).

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,000.

The property is in beautiful order, and early vacant possession obtainable.—Inspected and thoroughly recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W.1. (L 4539.)

CENTRE OF THE WHADDON CHASE.

AN OLD-FASHIONED BRICK AND TILED COUNTRY HOUSE, in beautiful order; 400ft. above sea level, sandy soil, south aspect, fine views; one-and-a-half miles station, easy motor ride of main line station, an hour from London.

Hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light, telephone; magnificent stabling for hunters, garage for several cars, farm buildings, cottage; all lighted by electric light; nicely laid-out gardens, tennis lawn and several enclosures of grassland area about 40 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,500, or offer.

Apply JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W.1. (L 3681.)

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS,
8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.
Telephone 204.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES in the South and South-Western Counties. Price 2/- by post, 2/6.

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES
including
SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,

ESTATE AGENTS.

THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON.

Business Established over 100 years.

WORCESTER (seven miles from).—Well-equipped and attractive Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY in a lovely district.

WITH POSSESSION.

Three reception rooms, bathroom, ample bedroom accommodation; cottage, garage, stabling, farm buildings, and sixteen acres of rich pastureland.

Modern drainage. Acetylene gas. Central heating.

For order to view, apply EDWARDS, SON & BIGWOOD, 158 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Telephone :
Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines).

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

CURTIS & HENSON LONDON.

A UNIQUE ESTATE OF 115 ACRES



28 MILES FROM LONDON. 45 MINUTES' RAIL BY EXPRESS TRAINS FROM CITY AND WEST END.

with a Residence of character and distinction, beautifully planned and the subject of heavy expenditure during last few years.

IT IS APPROACHED BY LONG CARRIAGE DRIVE WITH LODGE, STANDS 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, AND IS SURROUNDED BY GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK.

It is complete with every modern convenience and comfort, and contains five handsome reception rooms, billiard room, seventeen bed and three dressing rooms, four bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. GARAGE AND STABLING.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, including magnificent specimens of ornamental timber, tennis and other lawns, large lake with boathouse, woodland walks and masses of rhododendrons, fine walled fruit and kitchen gardens, range of glass, tea house, orchard, old-fashioned farmhouse with oak beams, range of buildings, home farm, cottages, park pastures. HUNTING AND GOLF.—Sole Agents, DENYER & CO., 88, High Street, Tunbridge Wells; and CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WALTON HEATH

COMPACT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of about 50 ACRES.

MODERN RESIDENCE, recently the subject of a heavy expenditure, fitted in every way with up-to-date conveniences; 300ft. above sea level on SAND SOIL, commanding wonderful views; long carriage drive with lodge, FOUR RECEPTION, FOURTEEN BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

Co.'s water and gas, modern drainage; garage, stabling, home farm, two cottages. CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, well-timbered specimen trees, tennis and other lawns, productive kitchen garden, undulating park and woodlands, in a ring fence.

EXCELLENT GOLF. EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

FOUR MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION, WHENCE LONDON CAN BE REACHED IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF ABOUT 130 ACRES.—Singularly fine modern RESIDENCE, situated 400ft. above sea level, commanding magnificent views; two long carriage drives with three lodges. Four reception rooms, billiard room, sixteen bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light, central heating, ample water, modern drainage; stabling and garage, home farm, six cottages.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS, lawns, tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, undulating park, beautifully timbered.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED TO £11,500.

HUNTING, SHOOTING AND GOLF.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

40 MINUTES' RAIL MAIN LINE NEAR PENSURST AND EASY ACCESS OF SEVENOAKS.

DELIGHTFUL MINIATURE ESTATE.

With picturesque RESIDENCE, surrounded by beautifully timbered grounds and park, occupying A FINE SITUATION, 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, with wide and varied views of a particularly rural nature; it is approached by a carriage drive with lodge.

Contains LOUNGE HALL, BILLIARD ROOM, THREE RECEPTION, ELEVEN BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, Co.'s water, modern drainage.

Stabling and garages; home farm and buildings, dairy, etc.; CHARMING GROUNDS, two tennis courts, croquet lawn, walled kitchen garden, rose gardens two small lakelets; park-like pastureland and woods; in all

ABOUT 50 ACRES (might divide).

EXCELLENT GOLFING FACILITIES.

PRICE REDUCED TO £7,850.

Might LET, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Personally inspected.—Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5 Mount Street, W. 1.

EASY ACCESS OF OXFORD

INTERESTING OLD RESIDENCE, having formed part of ANCIENT ABBEY, and containing many fine features, oak panelling and carved oak work. Fine position on gravel soil, with south-west aspect.

FOUR RECEPTION, TEN BEDROOMS (five fitted with lavatory basins, b. and c.), TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. TELEPHONE. Stabling and garage; old-world grounds, two tennis courts, croquet lawn, beautiful timber, walled kitchen garden, extensive orchard, park, pasture; in all about

40 ACRES. LOW PRICE.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SOUTH COAST

THREE MILES OF THE SEA.

RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, 190 ACRES.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, occupying a picked position with magnificent views.

RECEPTION HALL	30ft. by 20ft.
DINING ROOM	28ft. by 18ft.
DRAWING ROOM	28ft. by 18ft.
LIBRARY	21ft. by 19ft.
FULL-SIZE BILLIARD ROOM,	

TWENTY BEDROOMS,
FOUR BATHROOMS,
COMPLETE OFFICES,
EVERY LUXURY,
EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

Stabling and garage, lodge and four cottages, home farm. THE GARDENS are in a wonderful state of maturity and include superb collection of rhododendrons and forest trees, level and sloping lawns, hard tennis court; LAKE; kitchen gardens, woodland, and RICHLY TIMBERED PARK.

LOW PRICE WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Would also be divided. Several first-class GOLF LINKS within easy reach. PRICE REDUCED.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

EAST GRINSTEAD & TUNBRIDGE WELLS

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT 240 ACRES.

FASCINATING HISTORICAL MANOR HOUSE

(dating from XVth Century)

containing many quaint and interesting features, original old oak panelling, carving, beams and rafters, floors, etc. Fine position in centre of park and woods, with magnificent views towards ASHDOWN FOREST. Presents an excellent opportunity for enlargement. Three reception, six bedrooms, two bathrooms, offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE. Modern drainage, ample water. Inexpensive gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard, home farm buildings, stabling, garages, two cottages.

FIRST-CLASS GOLF. LOW PRICE.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



Telephone Nos.
Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

SUSSEX

IN A DELIGHTFULLY WOODED DISTRICT



£5,250.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE, containing a wealth of massive oak beams and timbering, open fireplaces and specimen staircase. *On high ground facing south.* *Sandstone subsoil.*

Seven bed, two baths, square hall, two reception rooms, modern offices; ELECTRIC LIGHT, RADIATORS, INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SUPPLY; garage, cottage; walled gardens, tennis lawn, excellent kitchen gardens, etc.; woodland. 20 ACRES IN ALL (with less land if desired).—Personally inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C 2686.)

ONLY £3,250, OR CLOSE OFFER.
WOKING.

Adjoining common. Station one mile.

WELL-FITTED UP-TO-DATE HOUSE; six bed, bath and two reception rooms. Electric light and power. Gas. Constant hot water.

NEAR FOUR GOOD GOLF COURSES. VERY CHARMING GARDEN of more than an ACRE. Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 1784.)

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE, in excellent order, containing three reception, two bath, nine bedrooms, etc.; situated practically in centre of Estate of over

150 ACRES,

and approached by long drive; stabling, garage, cottage, exceptionally good buildings.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE. Inspected and confidently recommended by Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C 2733.)

PERFECT SITUATION FOR A CITY MAN. Main line station half-a-mile, 50 minutes to Town, under two miles from three golf courses, well away from traffic noises.

SURREY.

On high ground and dry soil.

FOR SALE, well-planned RESIDENCE with good rooms, fourteen bed, four baths, billiards, three reception rooms; garage, farmery, four cottages; all modern conveniences; electric light, telephone, etc.; charming gardens and small park. 24 ACRES.—Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 1076.)

WEST DORSET. £3,500.

A BARGAIN.

OLD-FASHIONED STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, in excellent order, containing three reception, nine bed, three baths, etc.; stabling, garage, farmery, two cottages; in all

27 ACRES,

and including ONE MILE OF EXCLUSIVE TROUT FISHING.

Illustrated particulars and plan of GEORGE TROLLOPE and Sons, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (3928.)

SOUTH DEVON



7,000 GUINEAS

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE in Park; high, yet sheltered position; eighteen bed, three baths, panelled hall, three reception rooms; electric light, central heating; charming gardens.

40 ACRES.

IN EXCELLENT ORDER. THOUSANDS SPENT RECENTLY.

Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 7125.)

A GENUINE BARGAIN.
WORCS & GLOS BORDERS

High up, near village, two miles from Town and station.

THE RESIDENCE in excellent order throughout, contains three reception, bath, eleven bedrooms and good offices; electric light, excellent water supply; stabling for six, garage, three cottages, farmbuildings; very valuable rustreeland; in all about 100 ACRES. Hunting, shooting, fishing, all available. For SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (7803.)

£3,750 WITH NINE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

SURREY

Near the Hog's Back; 300ft. up on sandy soil.

LOW-BUILT MODERN HOUSE: ten bed, bath, three reception rooms; gas, Company's water; garage, stabling, two cottages.

PRETTY GARDENS.

Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and Sons, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A 1818.)

Telegrams: "Teamwork, Picoy, London." Telephone: Mayfair 2300
" 2301
Grosvenor 1838

NORFOLK & PRIOR

20, BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

Auctioneers and Surveyors,
Valuers,
Land and Estate Agents.



SUSSEX

Close to station: within one hour of London, and six miles from Tunbridge Wells.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT OF DIGNITY.

Modernised, beautifully fitted, planned on two floors only, and containing lounge, four reception rooms, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms.

COMPANY'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. GOOD DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

STABLING FOR FIVE.
TWO COTTAGES.

GARAGES FOR FOUR CARS.
FARMERY.

THE GARDENS OF CHARACTER

well timbered, include walled Monk's garden, two unique sunken gardens with orchard trees, lily ponds, herbaceous borders, two sunken tennis courts, orchards, kitchen gardens, park-like pasture and woodland available, with

20 OR UP TO 50 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.—Illustrated particulars from the Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W.1. (3317.)

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Branches: Castle Street, Shrewsbury. The Quadrant, Hendon. The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold. Telephone: Grosvenor 1267 (3 lines). Telegrams: Audconslan, Audley, London.

"LINDEN HOUSE." BISHOPTON, STRATFORD-ON-AVON



Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE will offer the above Property for SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, December 16th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold). Illustrated particulars may be obtained from the Solicitors, LEWIN, GREGORY & CO., 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1; or of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

In a secluded position only one-and-a-quarter miles from the Town.

A WELL-BUILT ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by an avenue of old lime trees and carriage drive and containing hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and excellent domestic offices.

Main drainage. Company's gas and water. Telephone.

Stabling for three, two large garages.

EXCELLENT WELL-MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including formal garden, walled kitchen garden and paddock; in all about

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Vacant Possession on completion.

HUNTING. GOLF. BOATING.

WHATLEY, HILL & CO.

AGENTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES



DEVON.—A charming COUNTRY HOUSE built of granite, stone-mullioned windows, tiled roof; 750ft. above sea level, light loam soil, south aspect, wonderful views, one-and-a-half miles from station, quarter of a mile from village; excellent fishing, good rough shooting, and hunting obtainable; three sitting rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall; electric light, Company's water, central heating, telephone; garage; beautiful garden and meadow; about seven acres in all. Freehold, only £3,000.—Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL & CO., 24, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Folio 8821.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.
6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

MAIDSTONE

Within three miles, intersected by main London-Folkestone Road, along which Co.'s water and gas mains are laid.

IN LOTS.

**THE WELL-KNOWN
"MILGATE ESTATE"**
of some
2,373 ACRES
including
MILGATE PARK.

This charming
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,
with a wealth of William and Mary
and Jacobean panelling.

Fifteen bedrooms,
Three bathrooms,
Four reception rooms,
With
ELECTRIC LIGHT and
CENTRAL HEATING.

FREEHOLD.

LOT 19.—THE RESIDENCE.

LOT 27.—The old-world House on Fullingmill Farm, of 111 acres rich hop and grassland.

LOT 96.—This modern House, enjoying delightful and extensive views, will be Sold with twelve acres.

**AN OLD-WORLD
COTTAGE,**
SITUATED BY ITSELF IN THE
PARK.

AND THERE ARE MANY OTHER
FINE OPPORTUNITIES OF
PURCHASING
COUNTRY RESIDENCES
AT REASONABLE PRICES,
and also
LARGER HOUSES.

15 OR 90 ACRES.

DAIRYING, STOCK, HOP AND FRUIT-GROWING FARMS.

**MOST ATTRACTIVE
SMALL RESIDENCES**
and occupations of from two acres to seven acres, many
with **EARLY POSSESSION.**

LOT 20.—This original Tudor Gem of a Residence will be Sold with three acres and early possession.

LOT 5.—A delightfully situated modern replica, with seven bedrooms and thirteen acres; Co.'s gas pipes pass the door.

LOT 31.—The gentleman's Residence on Woodcut Farm, 104 acres, chiefly rich dairyland.

LOT 29.

A VIEW FROM SOME OF THE BUILDING SITES IN MILGATE PARK.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION EARLY IN DECEMBER, IN NUMEROUS LOTS, by Messrs.
WM. DAY & SONS AND JOHN D. WOOD & CO (acting in conjunction).
Solicitors, Messrs. TROWER, STILL & KEELING, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Land Agents, Messrs. GEO. SMITH & SONS, Boughton Monchelsea.
Auctioneers, Messrs. WM. DAY & SONS, High Street, Maidstone; Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1.

ELEVEN MILES FROM THE MARBLE ARCH.
One mile from station. Practically adjoining a golf course.
In rural country.



A MODERN RESIDENCE,
standing about 280ft. above sea level, with uninterrupted
views to the South over parklands.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard
room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, bath-
room, etc.

Company's gas and water.
Main drainage.
Stabling, Garage, Farmbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS
include tennis and croquet lawns, woodland walks, tall yew
and laurel hedges, greenhouse, fruit and vegetable garden.

THREE PASTURE FIELDS.
The House will be SOLD with about fifteen acres or less.
Very suitable for Institution, Club, or Private Hotel.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (14,849.)

SURREY.
Within reach of Dorking, Reigate, Redhill and Horsham.



TO BE SOLD,
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF
TEN ACRES,
including a brick-built and weather tiled HOUSE, standing
on a hill.
Three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Electric light. Main water. Central heating. Telephone.
Garage for two cars. Glasshouse 90ft. by 30ft.
INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS,
flower beds and borders, lawn, orchard and pastureland.
HUNTING AND GOLF.
PRICE £4,500.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (20,747.)

NEAR WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE
One mile from a station.



TO BE SOLD,
THIS ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE,
standing 600ft. above sea level.
THE HOUSE is built of red brick with weather tiling and
tiled roof, and is approached by a drive. The accommodation
includes three reception rooms, loggia, flower room, nine
bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, and usual offices.
Electric light (own plant). Heating by radiators. Company's
water. Telephone.
Garage with pit and washdown, kennels, engine shed, machine
shop and various outbuildings. Excellent five-roomed cottage
with bathroom.
THE GARDEN OF ABOUT ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES,
shaded by elm and beech trees, includes tennis lawn, rhododen-
dron clumps, shrubberies, "ladies' walk," kitchen garden, etc.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (19,849.)

BY DIRECTION OF H. C. HAMBRO, ESQ.

SURREY

Half-a-mile from Walton Heath Golf Course; 550ft. above sea level.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE LODGE, TADWORTH,



occupying a delightful position, and containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve
bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and usual offices. Company's water, acetylene gas
lighting. (Company's electric mains pass the property.) Telephone. Garage. Laundry.
SECONDARY RESIDENCE; three excellent cottages; matured gardens and grounds
with two tennis courts; in all about

THREE ACRES

Golf at Walton Heath.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots, in the Hanover Square Estate
Room, at an early date (unless previously disposed of Privately).
Solicitors, Messrs. WORDSWORTH, MARR JOHNSON & SHAW, 39, Lombard
Street, E.C. 3.
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

NORTHANTS.

One mile from a station, nine miles from Rugby.



AN EXCELLENT HUNTING BOX

standing 400ft. above sea level, on gravel soil.
Four reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two
bathrooms, and offices.

Acetylene lighting. Central heating. Main drainage. Telephone.
Company's water.

TWELVE EXCELLENT LOOSE BOXES, garages with pit.
Two stone-built cottages.

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

HUNTING WITH THE PYTCHEY.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,600.

Or near offer.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (6308.)

ST. GEORGE'S HILL.

One mile Weybridge Station.



On high ground and sandy soil, in the well-known pine woods
district.

TO BE SOLD,

A RED-BRICK AND TILED MODERN HOUSE
in a quiet road.

Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Company's electric light, gas and water. Telephone. Main
drainage.

Garage, garden house.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND LAWNS OF

TWO ACRES.

NEAR THE LINKS.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (19,646.)

HAMPSHIRE

Four miles from Basingstoke.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
DRAYTON HOUSE, SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON.



THE RESIDENCE, which stands in a well-timbered park, contains lounge and staircase
halls, five reception rooms, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, large day nursery, two bath-
rooms and complete offices.

LIGHTING BY ACETYLENE GAS. PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.
Stabling. Garage. Home farm. Eight excellent cottages.

WELL-DESIGNED PLEASURE GROUNDS with rose garden and tennis lawn, in all
about

53 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. TUCKETT, WEBSTER & CO., 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall
Street, E.C. 2; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

NEAR CIRENCESTER.



TO BE SOLD,

A MODERN HOUSE,
standing 400ft. above sea level, approached by two drives
one with lodge.

Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.
Company's gas and water.

Garage for two cars, four loose boxes.
Lodge and garden let off at £25 10s. per annum.

TIMBERED GROUNDS,
woodland walks, walled garden, paddock, in all about

FIVE ACRES.

PRICE £3,250, OR WITH TWO ACRES, £2,250.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20,
Hanover Square, W. 1. (20,768.)

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).

3066 }

146 Central, Edinburgh

2716 " Glasgow

17 Ashford.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
AND
WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.

BRACKETT & SONS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.



ERIDGE PINE WOODS (NEAR).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (400ft. above sea level and under a mile from station; Cannon Street in 49 minutes).—A most attractive DETACHED HOUSE, standing in ONE ACRE of pretty gardens; seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, three reception rooms, and excellent well-appointed ground-floor kitchen offices; garage and four-roomed cottage. Freehold for SALE. Possession. (Fo. 31,888.)



ON THE KENTISH HILLS (40 miles from London, and commanding magnificent views over one of the most beautiful landscapes in Kent).—RED BRICK RESIDENCE, with stone mullioned windows; eighteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, galleryed hall, fine suite of reception rooms and billiard room; electric light, central heating; Company's water; garage; park-like grounds studded with noble trees, with clumps of rhododendrons, etc.; model farmery, cottages, meadows, and woodland; about 90 ACRES in all. FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD. (Fo. 32,091.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS

89, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.
Telephones: GROSVENOR 2430 and 2431.

Telegrams: "THROSIXO, LONDON."

INCOME SUPPLEMENTED BY PLEASURABLE HOBBY CHARMING ELIZABETHAN PROPERTY DATED 1560.



SUFFOLK (two hours of Town).—CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE, with wealth of oak, standing in PICTURESQUE GROUNDS. Six double bedrooms (all large), bathroom, dining hall 30ft. by 18ft., library 28ft. by 18ft., sitting room; inside sanitation; good outbuildings. Very compact, no passages. Excellent water pumped by petrol engine (capable of driving electric plant for lighting).

UNIQUE GARDENS, with lawns, ornamented by rose trees, kitchen garden, orchard, and about seven-and-a-half acres of really choice and productive lavender, much in demand for its exceptional quality, yet requiring very little attention; in all ELEVEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES £3,500 FOR QUICK SALE. LOW RATES. (6105.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS. F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I. OXTED, SURREY. Phone: Oxted 240.



UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS (between Limpisfield and Edenbridge, in exquisite country).—An attractive MINIATURE ESTATE of 105 acres. Charming old-world House of Tudor origin, containing five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms; full of OLD OAK; excellent range of outbuildings, garage, COTTAGE; Company's water connected, telephone available. Good hunting and shooting. Suit gentleman farmer. Price £5,250, Freehold, for the whole. Confidently recommended by F. D. IBBETT & CO., Oxted, from whom plan, photographs and further details may be obtained.

IN THE QUAIN OLD VILLAGE OF WESTERHAM. OWNER MUST SELL.—A wonderfully appointed attractive detached RESIDENCE, situated in this charming old-world village, enjoying due south aspect; five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, good offices; garage with inspection pit; WALLED-IN GARDEN OF HALF-AN-ACRE. Co.'s water, gas and electric light, main drainage, central heating. Price £2,750 for a quick SALE.—Strongly recommended by F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I., Oxted.

MESSRS. CRONK
ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS,
KENT HOUSE, 18, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
S.W. 1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Established 1845. Telephones, 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.



SEVENOAKS.—The subject of an article in *The Local Home*; overlooking Knole Park, with its golf links. A "Baillie Scott" picturesquely Freehold RESIDENCE; eight bed and dressing, bath, four reception and billiard rooms; three acres of grounds; garage for two; electric light.—Particulars of Messrs. CRONK, as above. (8484.)

RUMSEY & RUMSEY BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES).

A SELECTION OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED.

£1,950.—NEAR BOURNEMOUTH.—COUNTRY HOUSE, situated in an unspoilt rural neighbourhood; hall, two reception, three bedrooms, bathroom, convenient offices; garage; large rooms; good garden. (C 201.)

£2,000.—HIGHCLIFFE, HANTS.—ARTISTIC RESIDENCE, occupying a high situation overlooking Chevton Glen and Christchurch Bay; hall, two reception, five bed and dressing, bathroom, good offices; Co.'s gas and water; garage; tennis court; HALF-AN-ACRE. BARGAIN. (C 68.)

£1,750.—NEW FOREST BORDERS.—BLIJOU RESIDENCE, situated in a favourite residential neighbourhood; close to station and shops; two reception, four bedrooms, bathroom, complete offices; greenhouse, conservatory; garage; beautifully kept garden; Co.'s gas and water; main drainage. (C 365.)

HUNTING, FISHING AND GOLF.
£3,500.—NEW FOREST.—CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, situated in a good social neighbourhood; loggia, lounge hall, two reception, six bed and dressing, bathroom, excellent offices; garage; flower and fruit gardens, ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. (C 88.)

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century),
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



WORCS (in the favourite Village of Broadway, commanding splendid views).—The above highly attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE, comprising three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), good domestic offices; prettily laid-out garden; garage; main water and drainage. The Residence is in excellent order and has some fine old oak beams and open fireplaces. PRICE £3,100 for quick Sale.

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Beautifully situated on a hill, with extensive views; one mile from village.

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TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

PRICE £5,000.

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IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART ON THE CORNISH COAST.

TO BE SOLD, this very choice MARINE RESIDENCE, with delightful grounds extending to the cliff edge; eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, billiard room, excellent offices; garage for two cars; Company's water, electric light, modern drainage; beautifully arranged gardens and grounds, with flower beds, tennis lawn, pleasure walks, etc.; the whole comprising about TWO ACRES.

PRICE £6,200, FREEHOLD.

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In a good hunting and social neighbourhood.



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PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.
CENTRAL HEATING.
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Two garages. Stabling.
Two cottages. Range of kennels.

Beautiful matured PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, including tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddock, etc.; the whole comprising about

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Few minutes from the seashore.
TO BE SOLD, this charming Freehold artistic RESIDENCE, situated in a quiet secluded position, and containing the following accommodation, five bedrooms, bathroom (with b. and c. shower), three good reception rooms, large lounge hall; Company's gas, electric light, central heating, main drainage; beautiful gardens with lawns, flower beds, fruit and vegetable gardens; the whole comprising about

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BROWNSEA CASTLE AND ISLAND

SITUATE AT THE ENTRANCE TO POOLE HARBOUR IN THE HEART OF THE BEAUTIFUL DORSET LAKELAND; 20 MINUTES FROM THE CENTRE OF BOURNEMOUTH, TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM THE METROPOLIS, YET PERFECTLY SECLUDED.

THE ISLAND EXTENDS TO ABOUT 500 ACRES

rising to about 90 ft. above sea level. It is most beautifully and amply timbered and planted and intersected by accommodation roads and paths, from some of which most extensive and delightful views are obtained, others affording completely sheltered promenades in the most inclement weather.

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(GEORGE IV. WHEN AT BROWNSEA.)



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THE CASTLE IS APPROACHED FROM THE CASTLE PIER, WHICH IS ADJACENT TO AN EXCELLENT BATHING BEACH, BY A COVERED CORRIDOR (OFF WHICH OPEN BATHING ROOMS) LEADING TO A DELIGHTFUL ITALIAN GARDEN.

THE CASTLE, the central keep of which dates from the reign of Henry VIII., but is entirely modern in its appointments and fittings, commands the entrance of Poole Harbour and magnificent views in every direction. On a clear day "THE NEEDLES," "OLD HARRY ROCKS," PURBECK HILLS, CORFE CASTLE, and the upper reaches of the harbour are in full view.

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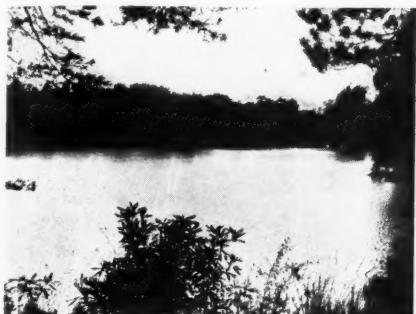
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NOTE.—The whole of the CONTENTS of the Residence could be taken at valuation.



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Close to the common, high up on sand; station eight minutes walk.

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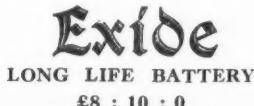
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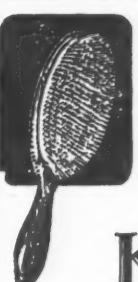
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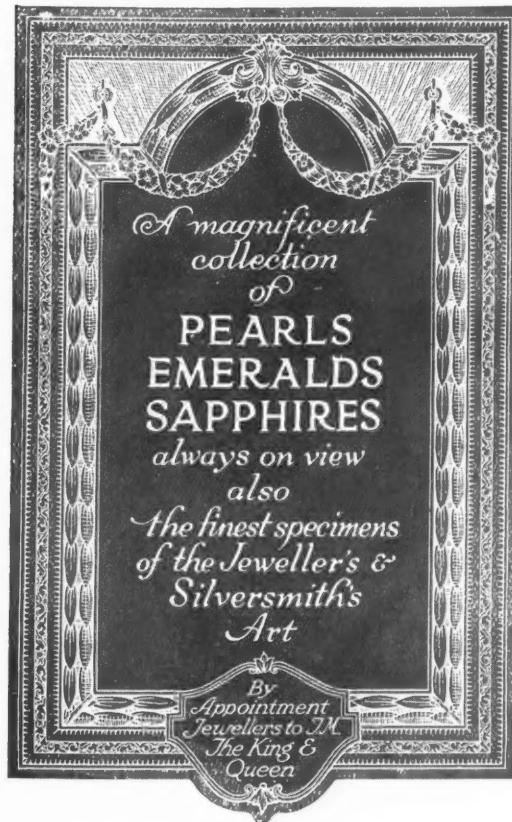
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COUNTRY LIFE

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1925.

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HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

From a photograph taken by the gracious permission of Her Majesty, then Princess of Wales, for the first number of COUNTRY LIFE, January 8th, 1897.

*"O royal and radiant soul,
Thou dost return, thine influences return
Upon thy children as in life, and death
Turns stingless!"*

—W. E. HENLEY.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>Our Frontispiece: Her Majesty Queen Alexandra</i>	801
<i>Landowners and the New Property Acts. (Leader)</i>	802
<i>Country Notes</i>	803
<i>Rest, by Christina Rossetti</i>	803
<i>Overgrowth on Cambridge Colleges, with Notes on Wall Planting</i>	805
<i>Real Children, by Brenda E. Spender</i>	810
<i>A Great Book of Gardens</i>	812
<i>Old Painted Glass in Village Churches, by F. Sydney Eden</i>	816
<i>Country Home: Petworth House—I, by Christopher Hussey</i>	818
<i>The Preservation of Ancient Bridges, by G. H. Jack</i>	826
<i>Suburban Insomnia</i>	828
<i>The Rationing of Dairy Cows</i>	829
<i>The Golfer's "Suppressed Complex," by Bernard Darwin</i>	830
<i>Correspondence</i>	831
<i>Casualties at the Zoo; The Decline of English Polo; A New Use for a Limpet Shell (Eleanor Shiffner); Autumnal Courting Display of Certain Birds (M. G. S. Best); Camouflage (Stanley Crook); Peer-Bishops in the Church (Hubert Burrows); A Cyprus Cathedral (W. E. Bulkeley); A Find of Old Spurs (T. C. Porteus); Friston Mill in Sussex (Arthur Batchelor).</i>	833
<i>At Derby and Hurst Park</i>	834
<i>The Estate Market</i>	835
<i>Some Houses at Welwyn Garden City, by Sir Lawrence Weaver</i>	835
<i>The Automobile World</i>	xxxvi
<i>Wild Sport on a Devon Estuary, by Brigadier-General H. R. Kelham, C.B.</i>	xlii
<i>Some New Notes in Wrappers</i>	xlii
<i>Tall Plants for Mixed Borders</i>	li
<i>Gardening Notes of the Week</i>	lii

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

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Landowners and the New Property Acts

THE art or science of conveyancing, or dealing with property in land, must always be important to owners; but the system which has grown up for hundreds of years has become so complex that they have had to leave it to their lawyers. Now, as is, or should be, well known, certain Acts will come into force next year which will make vast changes in that system. The matter which may be regarded as of most practical interest is the future length of lawyers' bills. It is generally known that the idea underlying the new legislation is to set up a simplified system of conveyancing. Since, then, lawyers are to have an easier task, will they charge less? The answer is that most probably they will in time, but that time will by no means be in the near future. In a large number of cases the transition will entail extra expenses. The tree of economy is planted for the landowner's little son to enjoy the fruits of it.

Coming to the details of the new legislation, the landowners most affected will, of course, be lords of manors, because copyhold tenure entirely ceases, and all copyholds become freeholds. This is brought about by Part V of Lord Birkenhead's Act of 1922. At present the lord of the manor has valuable rights in copyhold land, often through substantial payments to be made by the tenant or his representatives on particular occasions, such as the death

of the lord or the tenant, or on admittance of a new tenant. These payments are known as fines and reliefs, and there may also be the right to take the best beast on the land as a "heriot." The lord is, moreover, usually entitled to timber and minerals, but, until two years ago, when an enabling Act was passed in respect of minerals, there was, as a rule, a kind of stalemate, for the lord could not enter the property to cut timber or work minerals without the copyholder's consent.

The right to take uncertain payments and dues at uncertain intervals was an anachronism. The lord will now receive compensation for its abolition from the tenant, the value of whose land will be correspondingly increased. The compensation may take the form of a rent-charge secured on the land, or be paid by a lump sum if the parties can agree on it. The owner of a manor which includes copyholds will certainly, therefore, require professional advice on the compensation agreement or terms. It is true that he is given ten years to negotiate with a tenant, but the latter may serve him with a notice to expedite affairs, and so, as in many other matters, he may be wisest to take the initiative. Elaborate rules governing the enfranchisement have recently been made by the Ministry of Agriculture. Mineral and sporting rights virtually remain untouched, but the timber will pass to the tenant, who will pay to the lord the full value of it if the custom of the manor allows the latter access to cut it, otherwise half value.

Although copyholds will be abolished, lords of manors must note that they have a duty to preserve the Court rolls and other manorial documents, and, if they keep them in their personal custody, must produce them to enfranchised tenants and others having the right of inspection. The Master of the Rolls has the general charge and supervision of all manorial records. Those whose manors contain common land or "manorial waste," at least within the area subject to the Metropolitan Commons Acts (corresponding to the Metropolitan Police area), and urban or borough districts should note that the public have a new right of access for air and exercise to such lands, but the Ministry of Agriculture may, on application, make regulations to prevent the rights of lord or commoners being injuriously affected. It may be added that the section is obscurely worded, and, by the ordinary rules of construction, all manorial waste would be subject to it. The official construction, however, limits it as above.

Another extremely important provision affecting all settled land is that, before a tenant for life can deal with it, the trustees or, if devolving under a recent will, the executors, must either make a deed or sign a document called a "vesting instrument," as required by the new Settled Land Act. The costs will come out of the estate, and the tenant in possession, unless a trained lawyer, should consult his advisers.

As is generally known, the Acts also abolish the law of inheritance to land, which becomes on intestacy subject to a trust for sale, the proceeds going to the newly constituted next-of-kin. Inheritance to titles and dignities is, of course, untouched.

Some minor alterations of the law may be mentioned. A landowner in possession under an estate tail will have power to devise the land by will if he expressly refers to it without disentailing. A will made in contemplation of a testator's marriage, if its imminence is mentioned in the document itself, will no longer be revoked by it. A sole trustee of land, except a sole proving executor, must appoint a co-trustee, or see that a co-trustee is appointed, before he can sell it. And if it is to the advantage of all concerned in a trust that the trustees should take some step not authorised by it, a judge in Chancery will, if he thinks fit, have the power to over-ride the trust for the purpose of giving them permission to do so. This is a new and beneficial power to relax the grip of the "dead hand" over the living when the interests of the latter dictate, and should be widely known.

*** It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.

COUNTRY NOTES

WE of COUNTRY LIFE have particular reason to mourn the death of Queen Alexandra, for we are proud that the first number of our paper was issued under her gracious patronage. Number I of COUNTRY LIFE, published on January 8th, 1897, contained a series of photographs, two of which are again reproduced, of Her Majesty in her chosen surroundings—in the gardens and woods of Sandringham with Plumpy and all her other dog friends. The pictures show her as, by nature, she was in the flower of her lifetime—an exquisitely beautiful and tender lady, her delicate figure clothed in modest black, brought up among a simple and lovable people with a strongly engrained attachment for country things and country quiet. By these characteristics she won the hearts of the nation on the day she landed on our shores, and never for a moment has that love wavered. Her interest in the life of the English countryside rendered her sympathetic to the aims of this paper, and so she accorded us on another occasion the privilege of photographing and describing Sandringham. Those photographs have a pathetic interest now, showing, as they do, her most intimate associations—the great banks of flowers, the photographs, the books and music, and all the little things that made her home dear.

THIS personal element of sadness is common to millions of men and women who remember her not only as a Queen, but as a gracious and honoured friend. The remarkable place which their present Majesties and their children occupy in our lives is, in a large degree, the result of her influence. Almost unconsciously, she changed the conception of a Queen from the mysterious and reverent figure that Queen Victoria had made it during her last forty years into a symbol of the nation's womanhood. "The Queen" became an intensely human figure who was known by all her subjects to have a personal sympathy in their joys and sorrows, their work and their recreations; and this wonderful personal character of the English monarchy has made it firmer, as an institution, than ever before in our history, and that at a time when autocratic thrones are falling all over Europe, because here it is grounded in the deepest places of human nature. All her family were brought up to this conception of royalty, involving unsparing exertion and a minimum of relaxation. So, during the past decade, when the Empire has had to work, and work together as never before, it has been led by the Royal Family in a sense every whit as true as in days of chivalry. And in Queen Alexandra we lose the gentle hand that built so wonderful an edifice.

WERE the period of mourning to be commensurate with the debt owed by the Empire to the late Queen, it would be long indeed. And yet longer, if it could in any way show the affection in which she, of all sovereigns, was universally held. But, latterly, the whole idea of mourning has undergone a change. The Empire collectively has had, during the last ten years, more occasion to mourn than previous ages ever experienced. Yet we have learnt the greater psychological value of two minutes' silence over longer periods of more official grief. And the practical issue had to be faced, that a prolonged period of national mourning would be extremely prejudicial to trade, by which the nation lives, and which shows at length unmistakable signs of renewed vitality. Queen Alexandra



IN THE GROUNDS OF SANDRINGHAM.
Specially taken for COUNTRY LIFE in January, 1897.

REST.

*O Earth, lie heavily upon her eyes;
Seal her sweet eyes weary of watching, Earth;
Lie close around her: leave no room for mirth
With its harsh laughter, nor for sound of sighs.
She hath no questions, she hath no replies,
Hush'd in and curtain'd with a blessed dearth
Of all that irk'd her from the hour of birth;
With stillness that is almost Paradise,
Darkness more clear than noonday holdeth her,
Silence more musical than any song;
Even her very heart has ceased to stir:
Until the morning of Eternity
Her rest shall not begin nor end, but be;
And when she wakes she will not think it long.*

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

herself was well known to be averse to unnecessary interference with the normal life of the community, and it is in accordance with her principles that the King has proclaimed the short period of three months of Court mourning. Such subordination of natural impulse to public welfare on the part of the King was the essential part of the lesson that Queen Alexandra taught her family.

IN spite of Mr. Harold Begbie's dreadfully sententious mode of reporting him in the *Observer*, some of Mr. Morley Horder's suggestions for combating vulgarity and blatancy in the countryside are sound. When the lady complained to him that her beautiful village was being built round with shocking villas and bungalows, Mr. Begbie tells us that his friend "fixed her with his dark eyes," but also pointed out that he would feel more sympathy if told what steps the inhabitants were taking to preserve their village. He might have taken Chipping Camden as an instance of a village that has formed a society to exclude the jerry builder from its development. We think he went rather far, though, when he brought in Frenchmen and Germans as taking the vulgarity of some of our building schemes as evidence of national decay. Most new Continental cottages are infinitely worse than anything we have in this country, and the impression most people get when motoring through England to-day is not how beastly it all is, but what real and widespread progress cottage architecture has recently made. Our towns, on the other hand, deserve all that Mr. Horder said about them. His suggestion that the Royal Institute of British Architects should formulate a scheme by which Government control might be extended over town and estate "development" is a round-about way of suggesting that the County Councils should be compelled, whether ratepayers assent or no, to exercise closer supervision over private enterprise.

BLACKSMITHS, wheelwrights and other country craftsmen have several times recently claimed attention on this page. All our readers who are concerned with assisting or organising country industries will be pleased with the new quarterly journal issued by the Rural Industries Bureau. It is thoroughly well got up, and provides a most interesting account of what the Bureau and its affiliated organisations have done since its foundation in 1921. For instance, we learn that the result of the Kent blacksmiths' exhibition at the Bath and West Show last summer was most successful, many valuable orders and connections being made for decorative ironwork. Reports from several parts of the country show that wheelwrights are finding it increasingly difficult to subsist on their craft, and that many have taken to joinery in connection with building developments. If he perseveres, there is no reason why the joiner should not be as important an agent in house construction as the bricklayer, now that timber houses are eligible for subsidy.

IT is interesting to notice that this year's Oxford and Cambridge football captains have both been awarding "blues" to their followers decidedly sooner than usual, so that, barring those inevitable accidents which rob unfortunate people of their colours at the last moment, the teams are practically made up some time before the match. The captain of the Cambridge golf team has been moved by their example in the case of one of his team, even though the match against Oxford is not played till next spring. In all these cases this seems an entirely sensible proceeding, and is, perhaps, symptomatic of the greater attention that is now given to the psychology of game-players. Everybody who has ever been in the running for a coveted place in any sort of team will remember the agonies of anxiety he experienced, and the corresponding relief when the time of probation had been successfully endured. Sometimes, moreover, the anxiety is too much for the candidate, and he completely fails to do himself justice. The captains of the golf teams used once to push ferocity so far as to leave the last place to be fought for in a duel on the very eve of the university match. It is to be hoped that such a folly will never be committed again. Whatever the game, it is the captain's business to make up his own mind,

and once a player is clearly proved good enough, the sooner he is put out of his misery the better.

THE cables between this country and Australia have been kept busy with various remarks attributed to Mailey, the famous bowler of googlies, on a point of cricket ethics. Mailey was alleged to have said that he saw no harm in a bowler raising the seam of the ball with his nail, and there was the further suggestion that he proposed to do so. Now it appears that he was raising not a seam but a purely academic point, since he declares that he has never raised a seam in his life and that it would not help him if he did. That is comforting to hear, since already we had begun to be agitated by the chimerical prospects of possible "incidents." Mailey, in his latest interview, goes on to argue in the abstract that there is no reason "why a bowler who defaces the ball by rubbing it in the ground should have a privilege over another who tries to preserve the ball and to keep its original shape." That is a question for the lawmakers of cricket. In all games there are certain things which are deemed lawful and others which are unlawful on grounds which may, perhaps, be arbitrary and illogical. The only thing that really matters very much is that the player should not endeavour to do the unlawful thing without being found out.

WE note with some regret that the Suffolk Branch of the Farmers' Union have decided to oppose the candidature of Mr. Walter Guinness at Bury St. Edmunds. Mr. Guinness, whose interest in agriculture and rural pursuits has long been demonstrated on his own land and in his own person, promises, we think, to make a sensible and level-headed Minister of Agriculture. During his service as Secretary to the Treasury, and especially in his conduct of this year's Finance Bill, he has shown a clear grasp of essentials and a sound knowledge of finance. He is not likely to be distracted by political will-o'-the-wisps, and it is encouraging to find him following in Mr. Edward Wood's footsteps by recommending the application of that business enterprise and helpful co-operation in farming and marketing which have brought prosperity to farmers in other countries. These are obvious reasons why his defeat would be regrettable. At the same time, the Farmers' Union have, by their action, made it perfectly clear to the Government that the farming community will no longer tolerate a policy of *laissez faire*.

ALL readers of COUNTRY LIFE will be interested to know that the Council of the Zoological Society has decided to proceed at once with the construction of a new reptile house. The old house has long been out of date; it was built so long ago as 1883, when "Jumbo's" farewell tea parties temporarily sent up the Zoo gate-money, and the Council found themselves for once with a surplus in hand. They have now, thanks to their enterprise in the direction of "publicity" and to the correspondingly increased interest on the part of the public, a very large surplus in hand. There is no reason why the new reptile house should not be as great a popular success as the new aquarium has been. Knowledge of the methods by which reptiles may be kept in captivity has greatly increased of recent years, and is likely—witness the invigorating effects on the Zoo iguanas of recent experiments with artificial sunlight—to go on increasing. The aquarium, under the able direction of Mr. E. G. Boulenger, has shown that money spent in improving the buildings and their conditions of exhibition is returned manifold in a very short time. Mr. Boulenger is also, together with Miss Joan Procter, responsible for the plans of the new reptile house. As our readers know, we have urged, in and out of season, that the problems of overcrowding and defective sanitation, which affect large classes of the animals, should be grasped more courageously and that a serious attempt should be made, with public support, to extend the area of the Gardens and remedy the admitted defects in present housing. It is, therefore, a great pleasure for us to be able to record the advances that are being made, particularly when they are directed not only to entertaining the public, but to increasing the comfort and health of the animals.

OVERGROWTH ON CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES

WITH NOTES ON WALL PLANTING.

COLLEGE buildings are peculiarly liable to furnish bad examples of overgrowth. Their architecture is generally of outstanding interest and beauty; but those in whose care their appearance rests are not only preoccupied with more intellectual matters, but pass by the walls so constantly that the gradual growth of creepers completely escapes their notice. It may be taken as a maxim that walls should only have such coverings that neither confuse the architectural design nor damage the structure. Thus, while ivy and Ampelopsis Veitchii (Virginia creeper) should only be permitted in exceptional cases, and then under the most careful supervision, the slower growing and flowering wall shrubs, the patina of lichen and the little growths of time, are all delightful and desirable so long as they give colour and texture to, without obscuring, the design of a building. The following notes on instances of overgrowth on Cambridge colleges are offered in the most friendly spirit, as those of a periodical visitor whose fresh eye perceives what the resident is apt by familiarity to overlook. They do not, alas! pretend to be complete. And not only do we point out regrettable instances, but also some admirable examples of good treatment, sometimes in the same college as the worst. At the end of the article we print a list of wall shrubs and their characteristics, which can apply to anybody who has a wall or house in his care.

We will first take some of the bad examples of overgrowth:

King's. — The eighteenth century Gothic screen (Fig. 4) is smothered in thick ivy. The design may be poor and sham compared to the chapel. It is a product of the Romantic and Picturesque movement, when ivy called forth emotions too delicious and intense ever to be touched. A few gnarled and bosky clumps might be effectively left, but at present the whole idea of both Gothic and ivy, whatever it may be worth, is obscured by the former being invisible. The base of the Hall is also a shapeless mass of ivy.

Clare. — The Chapel (Fig. 2) is a scholarly and charming pilastered structure (so one observes by going round the corner to find out); but its main side is a formless cascade of ampelopsis, tolerable if concealing a Victorian gasworks, but scandalous on such a building as this.

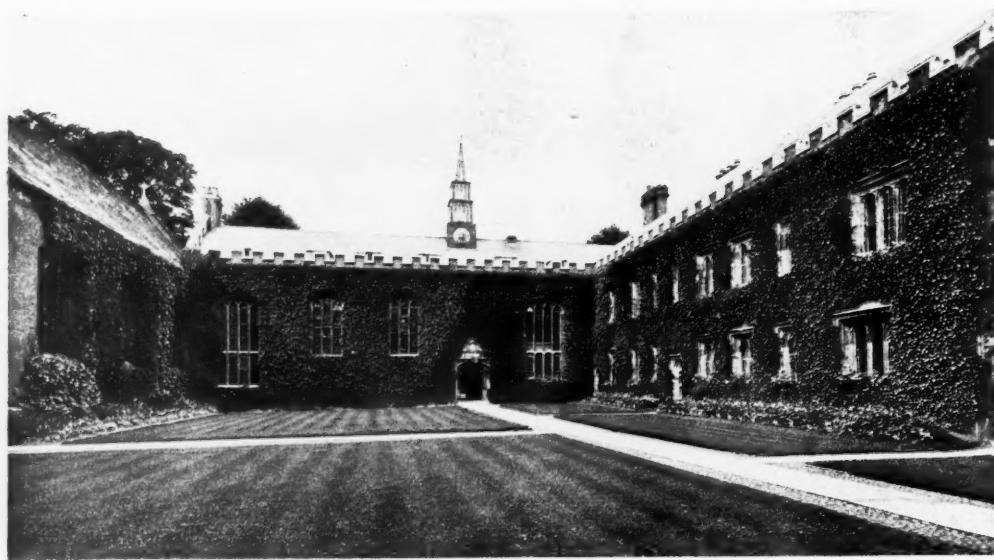
The north side of the Court is a highly interesting Early Classic edifice, but at present looks ludicrous. The eastern half is clean and precise, the southern (Fig. 1) as woolly as a bear. It presents the appearance



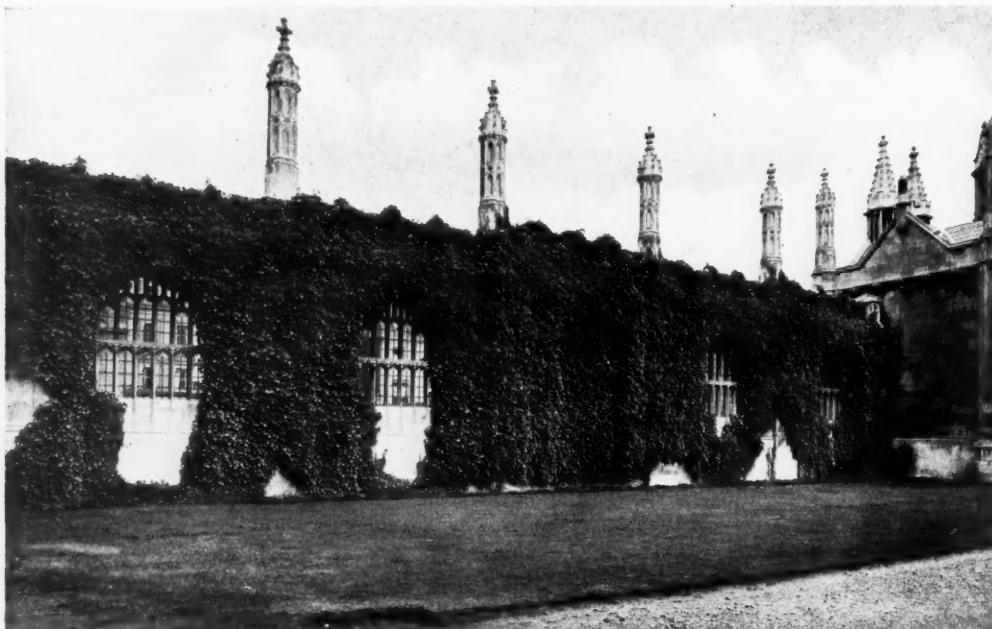
1.—CLARE. THE UNSHAVEN HALF OF THE COURT.



2.—CLARE CHAPEL. SCHOLARLY ARCHITECTURE WHOLLY OBSCURED.



3.—MAGDALENE. A COURT ENTIRELY COVERED WITH IVY.



4.—THE SCREEN, KING'S. "ROMANTIC" GOTHIC TOO HEAVILY IVIED.



5.—PETERHOUSE. INDIFFERENT ARCHITECTURE MADE WORSE BY IVY.

of a poodle, shaved not in the ordinary manner but from nose to tail—one side woolly, the other shorn.

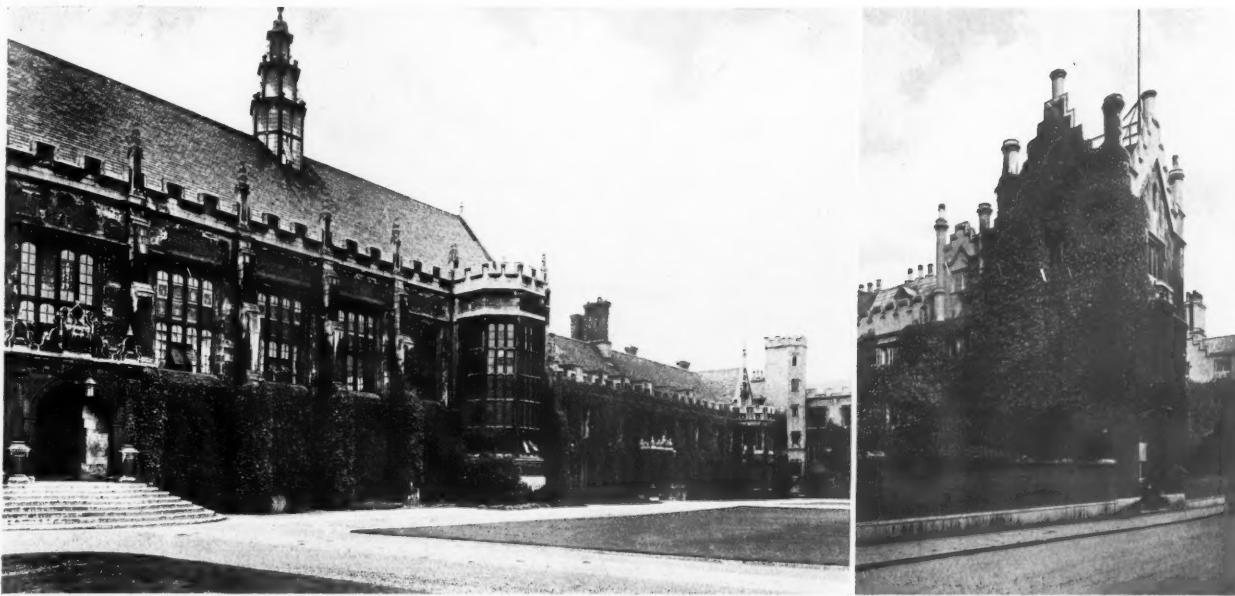
On the Backs, the hedges bordering the path have got so high that one sees perfectly beneath them into the gardens they were planted to conceal, but cannot see the college over the top of them.

Caius.—The exceedingly interesting buildings of the First Court are badly masked by ampelopsis. The farther Court, of unusual seventeenth century Classic design, is now wholly meaningless from the same cause.

Trinity Hall.—West end of the Court, with its good simple composition and delicate detail, completely smothered.

Peterhouse (Fig. 5).—The wall on the right is, presumably, an architectural screen—not, perhaps, very good architecture: no better than the adjoining buildings; but obscurity added to dullness does not make sense, but nonsense not even amusing. This corner might be made charming with flowering wall shrubs. The much more architectural First Court is equally covered with ampelopsis.

Magdalene (Fig. 3).—Whole Court entirely covered with ivy. The walls are of early sixteenth century brick stuccoed over. And where the wall on the other face of the hall has been stripped, the rosy colour of the brick is revealed, but also the shocking way in which the ivy has eaten into both brick and mortar, and in places has made fissures out of tiny cracks. The damp-course has had to be renewed owing to the undermining of the walls by roots and suckers. This wall will need very careful repointing to replace decayed mortar without impairing the texture of the surface. It might then be judiciously varied with a wistaria or some other shrub. A drawing in Senior Common Room shows the main quad as it was a century ago—bare, save for one little frond of ivy just peeping above ground in one corner. It has flourished exceedingly.



6.—TRINITY. THE HALL AND MASTER'S LODGE: THE LATTER ENVELOPED IN AMPELOPSIS.

7.—SIDNEY SUSSEX, A WASTED FEATURE.

Sidney Sussex.—The architecture is dull, but not so dull as to need submerging by heavy creeper. Here is a good opportunity for planting flowering shrubs. The wall spaces at present are wasted (Fig. 7).

Trinity presents some indifferent and quite the best instances of wall treatment. The Great Court is admittedly a difficult space—from its size—to treat effectively. It can be argued that great masses of sweeping verdure—such as that enveloping the Master's Lodge beyond Hall in Fig. 6 and most of east side—are needed as foils to the main features and to add variety: or that a small scale treatment of the walls with localised shrubs would have a spotty effect seen from the other end of the court. But to eyes that notice architecture, no such smudging of surfaces and blurring of lines is needed to give variety and texture. The ampelopsis skirt that drapes the lower parts of the Hall is, as yet, not grossly offensive, but soon will be, and even now produces the same sensation in the mind as would, for instance, a Shakespeare play produced with poor journalistic translations of unimportant scenes stuck between the principal ones.

The Great Court, Trinity, between staircases B and C and New Court (Fig. 10), present very good wall treatment. Wistaria and tamarisk have been planted. The light, feathery foliage contrasts deliciously with the clean, precise walls, while the grey-mauve of wistaria flowers always tones in perfectly with grey stonework. Another most successful treatment is found in New Court, where buddleia and an exceptionally flourishing growth of Bignonia radicans (trumpet creeper) are grouped with perfect happiness.

Corpus Christi (Figs. 8 and 9) very well illustrates how worthless is the sentimental smudge of ivy—so venerable, clinging, gloomy, etc.—compared



8.—CORPUS. THE OLD COURT, BEFORE REMOVAL OF IVY.



9.—THE SAME STRIPPED, SHOWING DELIGHTFUL MEDLEY OF STYLES.

to the architecture itself as seen when the ivy is removed. In the latter case the grouping of Medieval, Tudor and Jacobean features is found to be as harmonious as its appeal is intellectual. Formerly the same corner was vaguely "old-fashioned," in a stuffy and fustian way. This is not to say that the rather second-rate revivalist Gothic hall would not be softened advantageously with climbing shrubs. Ampelopsis on other walls seems well controlled.

To show how even ampelopsis can be used properly on an architectural building, we show a photograph of Old Place in Sussex (Fig. 11), which the late C. E. Kempe built with such early success in the vernacular style. There ampelopsis grows, but under as much attention as the most precious of roses, sedulously pruned and controlled, lest it should envelop the whole building—as, intended, it undoubtedly would in a few years.

It may be said that all wall plants, no matter what they are, call for extreme caution in their treatment. In the selection of plants suitable for wall decoration, consideration must be paid to one or two points:

(1) To the building itself, embracing its design and general architectural lines.

(2) To the plant, whether it be evergreen or deciduous, and its requirements, which include such important details as aspect—involving its need for protection from wind, whether it is a sun lover, or whether it prefers a moist or a dry situation—if it can climb for itself, or requires support in the way of pinning.

(3) The general habit of the plant, whether it be of upright vertical growth or is given to spreading itself laterally. In this connection the character of the structure should be considered in relation to the type of plant selected. Shrubs of upright habit should be given a position against a wall, which suggests vertical treatment, and so on. On the other hand, plants like wistaria, with long, arching, horizontal branches, lend themselves best to horizontal spaces.

(4) Its value as a decorative subject, in flower, foliage and fruit, and at what period of the year its beauty is to be witnessed.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that position is all-important. Do not plant tender and sun-loving plants where they will receive neither sun nor protection. Planting ranks as equally important with the question of soil. It is generally advisable to take out the soil to a depth of two to three feet. It will, in all probability, be found to harbour all manner of



10.—GOOD TREATMENT. WISTARIA AND TAMARISK IN TRINITY GREAT COURT.



11.—AMPELOPSIS UNDER CONTROL.
OLD PLACE, SUSSEX.

builders' rubbish, and if that be so, then fresh compost is required. When planting, the subjects should not be placed too closely, as in a few years' time the branches, if properly trained, will furnish the wall for a considerable distance on either side of the main stem. It is true that choice is somewhat limited, comparatively speaking, but nevertheless it is worth trying to accommodate species which will flower at different periods. Then, again, those shrubs which assume rich autumnal colourings should be given a position to display their foliage to the best advantage, as, for example, on a west wall in the face of the setting sun.

There are a few plants such as wistaria, the vines, from the many varieties of *Vitis vinifera*, with their delicate leaves of port wine colour and feathery growth, to the large leaved *Vitis Cognetiæ*, also, handsome in its autumnal colouring, and the *Pyracanthas* with their masses of red berries and evergreen foliage, which ought to be given room on every wall.

Indeed, all the ornamental vines may be said to be wall plants par excellence. Their rich golden brown to red autumnal tints surpass those of the ordinary Virginia creeper, and their nature and mosaic habit of growth, without the disadvantages of the ordinary Virginian, merit them a place in a wall collection.

All these subjects are fairly rapid and vigorous growers, and apart from being so well adapted for wall decoration, are both graceful and charming in fruit, flower and foliage.

It is not suggested for one moment that the list which is given opposite meets all cases, or provides for all contingencies. It must be borne in mind that what will be appropriate to plant on a north wall in the south of England will not necessarily meet with success if given the same position in north-eastern Scotland. Let it, therefore, be elastic. Just a word as to the distinctions which exist between wall shrubs and true climbers. The former cannot be employed so much for clothing the actual wall, but for relieving the monotony of line if they chance to be devoid of any architectural features of relief. Evergreen shrubs will prove to be eminently suited for such purposes. If the same treatment be meted out to them as to true climbers, such as clipping, which does not tend to harshness, but rather produces a fineness of line, then they will, after a period of growth, present a highly ornamental frontage. It is important, though, that the masses should be broken up, not only by clipping, but by controlling unruly growths, and so variety be obtained, together with the necessary subordination to the architectural background.

NOTES FOR THE SELECTION OF WALL PLANTS.

PLANT.	ASPECT.	SOIL.	DECORATIVE VALUE AND CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS.
<i>AZARA MICROPHYLLA</i>	North wall. (West or south wall in northern districts)	Ordinary loam ..	Small dark shining leaves borne densely in shining sprays are highly ornamental. Attains height of 15-20ft.
<i>Buddleia variabilis</i>	Suitable for all aspects	Ordinary to fairly heavy soil. Prefers touch of lime in soil	Chiefly valued on account of the foliage, combined with shapely spikes of lilac to violet coloured flowers, which appear July-October. Reaches height 15ft. Advisable to cut out projecting shoots and train back to wall. A vigorous grower, suitable for large spacious walls.
* <i>BIGNONIA (TECOMA) RADICANS</i>	South wall ..	Ordinary medium soil.	Large orange scarlet trumpet flowers are exceedingly beautiful. Reaches height 15-20ft. A fine wall plant for south wall.
<i>CEANOTHUS THYSIFLORUS</i>	West or south wall	Ordinary loam (preferably light)	In foliage and flowers highly decorative. Reaches 15-20ft. If properly fan-trained they provide excellent furnishing, as at Kew, where all species are being tried.
* <i>CLEMATIS MONTANA</i>	North or east wall (West in north-eastern districts)	Limy soil ..	Should be selected for the beautiful white flowers of the type. Var. rubens bears brilliant rose pink flowers. Always well furnished with bloom from base upwards if trained and pinned to the wall.
* <i>CYDONIA JAPONICA</i>	All aspects ..	Ordinary loam ..	One of the most useful of wall shrubs, flowering from December to March. Requires a certain amount of training and pruning.
<i>COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS</i>	All aspects ..	Ordinary loam ..	Requires fan-training to be effective. The long horizontal almost sail-like branches are laden with abundant tiny red berries in autumn. May reach a height of 5-8ft.
<i>ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA</i>	West wall ..	Ordinary, inclined to be heavy, loam	Foliage large dark shining green. Very decorative.
* <i>GARRYA ELLIPTICA</i>	North and east wall (Male form.)	Ordinary loam ..	Should be included for the handsome tassels or catkins 6-inches long, of greenish-yellow flowers which appear during the winter. Foliage of a fine grey beneath.
<i>HOLBOELLIA CORIACEA</i>	West and south wall	Ordinary loam ..	A first-rate shrub for covering walls with these aspects. Its dark evergreen shining foliage is handsome. The branches and leaves drop gracefully, forming a fine drapery if trained back.
* <i>HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS</i>	North and east wall	Fairly heavy soil	An exceedingly useful climber requiring little or no support. Both in summer, with its beautiful white blossoms, and in winter, with its reddish brown young wood, it is very ornamental. Should certainly be included. A vigorous grower suitable for large walls.
* <i>JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM</i>	All aspects (north and east preferably)	Ordinary loam ..	One of the most ornamental of wall plants. Its bright yellow flowers borne in the winter months are sufficiently well known to require no further praise. Officinale is valued chiefly for its evergreen foliage and white flowers, borne June to September.
* <i>MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA</i>	South and west wall	Rich, well drained loam	A fine plant and one of the most admirable for wall decoration. Its beauty is to be found in the large evergreen leaves and the strikingly handsome white blossoms. Reaches a height of 20-30ft. Should be trained well back both laterally and vertically.
<i>LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA</i>	South wall	Rich loam ..	Require a sunny position. Creamy white, sweetly scented flowers appear January to March.
* <i>PYRACANTHA ANGUSTIFOLIA</i>	North and east walls	Ordinary loam ..	Are the finest decorative wall shrubs in fruit and foliage. Coccinea Lalandei should be included in every collection. With its clusters of scarlet red berries and its evergreen foliage, it is unsurpassed for wall decoration. Coccinea itself has orange-scarlet fruits. The other species carries dense clusters of dull red berries with attractive shining foliage which blend well together. Berries generally persist throughout the winter. The red-berried sorts should not be planted against a red brick wall, as then the red tones of the wall and the berries clash. P. angustifolia, with its yellowish berries, looks well against a brick wall.
<i>SOLANUM JASMINOIDES</i>	West wall ..	Ordinary loam ..	Valued on account of its whitish blue flowers. Requires training to be effective.
<i>SOPHORA TETRAPTERA</i>	All aspects ..	Ordinary loam ..	Light feathery foliage. Requires to be trained well back.
<i>TAMARIX GALlica</i>	North and east wall	Prefers a rather sandy, inclined to moist soil	Attractive feathery foliage of a pleasant shade of green. Makes well furnished bushes. Attains about 8-10 ft. Requires training back.
<i>VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM</i> ..	West to south wall	Ordinary to rich loam	Long handsome leaves, very ornamental. Flowers and fruit also attractive.
* <i>VITIS COIGNETIE</i>	Really suitable for all aspects, although <i>Vinifera</i> <i>purpurea</i> will appear more attractive on a west wall	Prefer a fairly heavy rich soil with a touch of lime rubble	The ornamental vines are the finest true climbers for wall decoration. Their chief merit lies in their beautiful foliage, which assumes the most gorgeous autumnal tints. Their habit of growth, forming more or less of a mosaic, is both charming and attractive. They appear extremely well when trained against stonework of mellow tones.
* <i>WISIARIA SINENSIS</i>	All aspects ..	Prefers a fairly deep medium loam	One of the few really good wall shrubs reaching a height of 20-30ft. Should be trained round all sides of the wall where space permits, as then its flowering period is considerably prolonged. It is a rapid grower, and can be trained on a single stem principle, with numerous horizontal branches up to a considerable height, when it is most effective in flower.

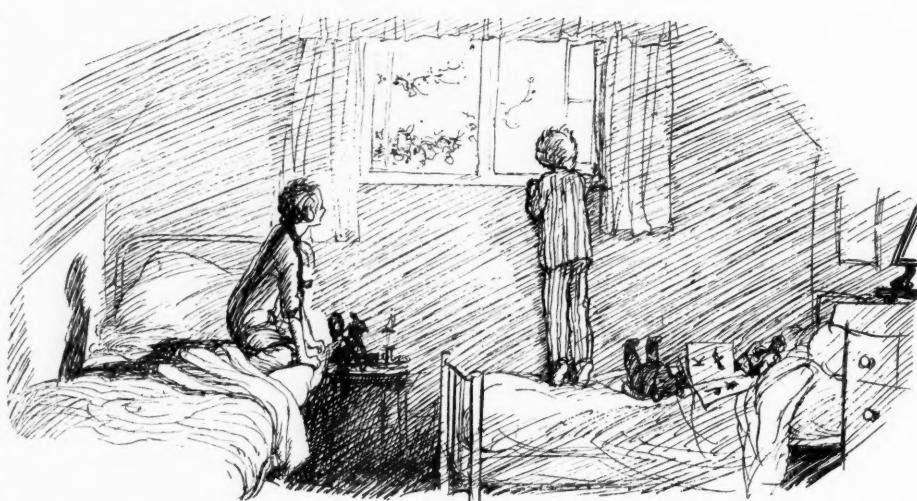
The value of roses for furnishing and clothing walls is so well known that reference to their uses in this respect has been omitted from this list. It is sufficient to say that all climbing hybrid teas, polyanthas and Wichuraiana hybrids will be found to give every satisfaction in the majority of soils and varying aspects. They require training and also light pruning if a neat and tidy appearance is desired.

* Denotes wall shrubs and climbers which, in our opinion, are of outstanding merit.

REAL CHILDREN

PROBABLY more rubbish has been written about children than about anything in the world. Probably I am going to add to it before I have finished writing this, but I hope not. In fact, I will go so far as to say that I think not, because the people who talk and write rubbish about children may be, roughly—but not unkindly—divided into two classes: people who do not know anything about children, and parents; and I belong to neither. Of course, when I say rubbish I do not mean nonsense. Nonsense is the proper language to bring into anything about children, just as no novelist would ever dream of writing about a Frenchman without using some French.

People who know nothing about children remind me of those old writers who, before the days of scientific exploration, used to write handy descriptions of unknown countries and make maps of them. Not having anything real to write about, they used to stuff them full of horrors and beauties which they did not possess—although, goodness knows, the poor new countries had quite enough of both of their own—spotting "Here are great



As a matter of fact, the persons who really are best qualified to talk about children are bachelor uncles and maiden aunts,

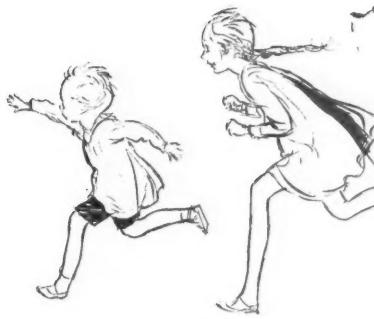


dragons" and "Much fine gold in these mountains" all over them, while the real crocodile and the invaluable indiarubber plant went all unrecorded. An instance of this and of how completely the unknowing person has forgotten what it was like to be small lies in their common conviction that a child's sweet tooth leads him or her as inevitably as aniseed leads a draghound. That is representative rubbish taking no account whatever of the pull of dreams and dignities or even of that inborn love of contradiction which may operate when all the other stresses have been accounted for. How well I remember a "next sister," a spirited, long-legged, wispy-haired thing to whom a small friend bragged that she "didn't take sugar" in her tea. "Neither do I," said the sister, not to be impressed or outdone; but, alas! it was a lie, and she had a conscience, that little sister, and a proud, unsubduable spirit, and, moreover, she had been taught about the lopping off of a wicked hand which might hinder its owner's entry into the Kingdom of Heaven, and saw an analogy. So she made it true. She never took sugar in her tea from that moment, and she never has. It was very inconvenient in Lent when one gives things up and makes money for missionary boxes and waifs and strays, and sugar comes in most handy for sacrifice: but there you are.

The other class which talks rubbish about children is the parent class, and they, poor dears, as, of course, everybody else knows, never see their own children as they really are from one year's end to another. Parents' children and children's parents are special people, often more lovely than anybody else guesses, but not at all well equipped to report upon each other to the outside world.

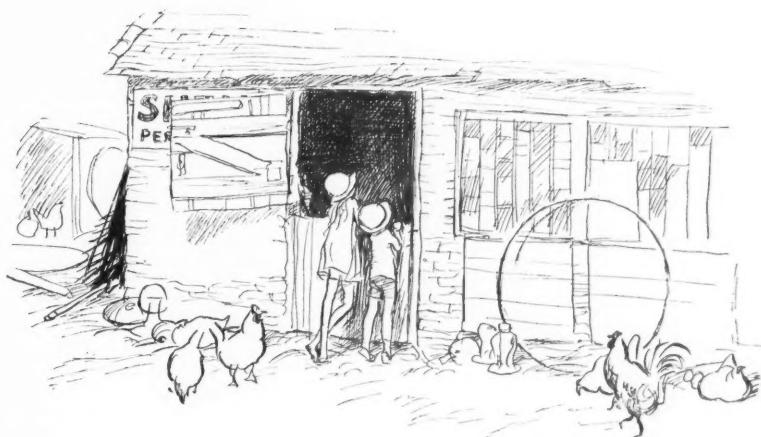
not the kind who have taken them to the pantomime and watched them ride the elephant at the Zoo, paying the men in huts who control both these activities and letting the matter end





there, but maiden aunts and bachelor uncles who, as the Irish say, have "car'd childer." Caring children is the sure way of getting to know real children, and so becoming qualified to talk about them, always provided that you do not look at them while you care them through the tinted spectacles which parenthood adjusts to nearly every nose.

Of course, genius can override these distinctions, and some fathers are really knowledgeable uncles and some mothers are the best quality in maiden aunts, otherwise how account for Mr. A. A. Milne with his Christopher Robin, and Mr. E. H. Shepard, who draws the most real children that anyone has drawn for us since Tenniel stopped drawing Alice, and who, I have been credibly informed, is also among the parents himself. He has, as everyone knows, a passion for drawing real children to illustrate verses about real children, and he obviously makes no effort to restrain it. Just lately, prowling about the world seeking whom he might illustrate, he has pounced on a whole lot of charming child



verses by Mr. E. V. Lucas, and between them they have produced "Playtime and Company" (Methuen, 7s. 6d.). After the first shock of finding Mr. Lucas not only witty and learned but omniscient, his share in the matter has afforded me considerable gratification, because, without having any knowledge of facts to go upon, I am convinced that he must be a knowledgeable uncle of the first water. How else—I ask you—did he know that—

With chocolate cream that you buy in the cake
Large mouthfuls and hurry are quite a mistake.

Wise persons prolong it as long as they can
By putting in practice this excellent plan:

The cream from the chocolate lining they dig
With a Bryant and May or a clean little twig.

Some hundreds and thousands of scoopings they make
Before they've exhausted a three-penny cake.—?

Again, who but a knowledgeable uncle or aunt truly feels that—

An orange cut up and spread out on a plate
Is all very well for occasions of state,
But to make a small hole
and to suck till its done
With both hands to squeeze it, is much better fun.

Even "Cranford" did not teach Mr. Lucas to feel that. In case you should think that he and I are only interested in things gastronomic, though this will prevent me from quoting some lines very near to my heart about crusty bread, listen to this and tell me whether Mr. Lucas does not know a lot about children as well as a lot about Vermeer of Delft,

It's a terrible thing when
a cockatoo dies,
But less, I've discovered,
you suffer,
If you bear it away
without any delay
To old Mr. Piper, the
stuffer.

I have really only
one difficulty in deciding that both Mr. Lucas and Mr. Shepard are uncles first class if, possibly, honorary, and that



is that none of Mr. Lucas's children is really naughty, in spite of a hint in "The Mild Hindoo" that some of us are tiresome about rice pudding—and, after all, his isn't *pudding*. In passing, it is a little hard, I think, on the Hindoo to make out that what he eats *faute de mieux* he really delights in, and gives a false impression of the intelligence of the greater part of the population of the British Empire. Mr. Shepard, for his part, is just as guiltless of little boys horribly dirty with mud on their boots and their tunics torn, and not one of his nice little girls has a hole in the knees of her long-legged stockings; and any little girl leading the joyous life he has drawn, of bonfires and gardens and seaside and country things—or even sailing boats from the gravelly path by the Round Pond—would, surely, have lots, unless she were withdrawn from circulation for repairs several times a day, which his happy, free, little creatures obviously are not. Anyone who has cared little girls knows this. And yet they are such real little boys and girls! Look at the way in which they have hitched themselves over the blacksmith's half-door, look at them scooting after that tabby cat in her striped silk jacket, look at them cavitating with their chunks of crusty bread! Certainly they are real and good, and equally certainly Mr. Shepard could draw them real and naughty if he wanted to; he can draw anything. He has drawn in about three and a half strokes a conjurer's rabbit sitting in a conjurer's hat, and every hair of that rabbit's fur is full of perky consciousness that he knows—like the little boy who, in another picture, is just peeping round it—all the intimate matters which go on behind the conjurer's screen and, when you are sitting in the front row on the drawing-room carpet, take you in so beautifully. Certainly Mr. Shepard could have drawn naughty children if he had wanted to, and Mr. Lucas

could have written about them. The matter is very mysterious. I have even been round to the Sporting Gallery in King Street, W.C., where, during December, the illustrations of this book with, in some cases, its poems most beautifully written on them, are going to be shown. By prayers and tears, and by being the most highly and remarkably privileged sort of person I have got myself taken down to a charming cellar, and there, below the scenes—or, rather, the gallery—have looked at all those lovely things in their own original pen and ink in an even pre-press view. They are so delightful in their natural state that they make the pictures in this book, and even the reproductions of them here, look like chalk looks when you have been looking at cheese, and that means a great deal, even though, in this case, all the chalk is excellent. If you love "Cocker Spaniels" here, don't go to "the Sporting Gallery," because then you will covet the original; if you already long to possess the drawing of that village shop you and I know so well, don't dream of going, for you will probably steal it, and it is not quite small enough for the pocket, and the man in uniform, though kind, would be bound to stop you for the sake of the people who would just hate to go there later and not find it. But all this is running away from my search I did not find a single dirty, naughty, dismal child, but I think that I did find the explanation of their absence. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Shepard have really written and drawn lots about them, but they are much too kind to let us see. Maybe, in the secret recesses of their homes they use them to extort good behaviour with a sort of blackmail, "put your boots on or I publish next year," or, maybe—and I think it more likely, being such very nice people—they tore them all up directly they were done.

BRENDA E. SPENDER.

A GREAT BOOK OF GARDENS

English Gardens—1925, by H. Avray Tipping, M.A., F.S.A.
(COUNTRY LIFE, £3 3s.)

MR. TIPPING'S latest book is designed as a companion volume to his series "English Homes." Interest is at once aroused, and retained, by the masterly introduction, which is undoubtedly one of the best short histories of gardens ever written. It is full of entertaining instruction, and is the outstanding feature of a book, illustrated with some of COUNTRY LIFE's finest photographs, that describes, as Mr. Tipping says, "fifty-two English gardens as they are in our own times. Some of them are new creations, but many have links more or less strong with the past, so that, despite alterations arising from passage

of time and change of taste, we can get, through them, a glimpse of what Tudor, Stuart and Hanoverian gardening was like."

The introduction is a complete book in itself, with its illustrations drawn from modern examples, and from old prints and miniature paintings of the Middle Ages. It is curious to note that, although we have descriptions of ancient gardens in the Bible and in the times of the Roman Empire, no pictures of them seem to have been made much before the fifteenth century, and then only as backgrounds to incidents in the old romances and psalters. Later on, in the sixteenth century, there comes a rush of garden pictures—herbals and books of garden designs by du Cerceau in France, de Vries and Crispin de Passe in Flanders,



FOLLY FARM: THE BARN GARDEN FROM THE ROAD BOUNDARY.

Nov. 28th, 1925.

COUNTRY LIFE.

813



THE POND GARDEN AT COMPTON END.

whose plates were sometimes borrowed wholesale by English writers of the period, content to follow the fashions abroad.

Then came the time, towards the end of the seventeenth century, when the interesting and historically valuable sets of plates by Kip and Loggan were published, giving bird's-eye views of the great houses of England, with their surroundings, and the colleges of Oxford, with their gardens, several of which are reproduced in the introduction to show the amazing development of formal lay-outs in this country at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. In Kip's full plate of Badminton, "the house with its ample surroundings of parterres and mazes, clipped alleys and quincunxes, appears as a mere postage stamp in the midst of the far extending radiations of trees, which cover quite a section of the counties of Wilts and Gloucestershire, and are not complete when the edges of the paper are reached." Neighbouring landowners allowed these vistas and plantings to continue across their properties out of compliment to the new Duke of Beaufort; these avenues seem to have aimed at all the church steeples of the district, and must have made a wonderful view from the cupola of the house, upon which they converged. It would be interesting to see if any of their lines can yet be traced on large-scale maps, besides the great three-mile avenue through the park, which still runs by the side of the road from Badminton to Didmarton.

Things got to such a pitch of formality that a change of taste set in, fostered by writers like Addison, Pope, Horace Walpole and Batty Langley; much destruction of formal gardens succeeded, and the era of "Capability" Brown and Humphry Repton followed, with endeavours to create scenes after the "Landscape" paintings of Claude Lorraine and Nicholas Poussin; artificial ruins were built where they were felt to be imperative, the wheel marks of a chariot, driven at random over the grass and among the trees, gave the lines of the paths, canals were "serpentinized," and avenues were "broken" by being partially cut away and the remains planted in clumps, a fashion which went over to France under the name of the "Jardin Anglais."

After a hundred years or so of anti-formalism, a reaction set in, and we find formal gardens being laid out again, sometimes on an elaborate scale, all through the times of Queen Victoria, until the present day, when we admit that there is good in both natural and formal gardening in their proper relation to the house and in the clever combination of the two. From being copyists of the Continental fashions, we have to-day, as Mr. Tipping says, become the leading nation in the realm of garden design, through an intelligent and broad-minded study of the past and present possibilities; it is—

Owing partly to such naturalists as Mr. Robinson and Miss Willmott; we owe it also to such purely architectural formalists as Sir Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Inigo Thomas. But equally, if not even more, valuable have been the minds that combine taste and knowledge of architectural treatment with a practical comprehension of cultural needs, botanic resources and the beauties of nature. The excellence of such combination is seen as carried out by Mr. Peto at Iford and Miss Jekyll at Munstead Wood, two gardens quite unlike each other, showing great difference of aim and individuality, but both typical of the inclusive character and wide use of material which are and should be the foundations of garden craft.

To these last two names we should like to add that of Mr. Tipping himself, who combines both architectural and botanical knowledge in the highest degree. The book itself contains examples of these modern gardens, and a most interesting set of subjects illustrating the various phases mentioned in the introduction, all except the vanished mediaeval; an idea of the latter is, however, given by the sketches of the gardens at Thornbury Castle, where sufficient surrounding walls and traces remain, together with the description left by the commissioners after the execution of Edward Duke of Buckingham for high treason in 1521 to enable a reasonable impression to be given of what a Tudor garden looked like with the favourite surrounding galleries.

There are several examples of moated gardens—Compton Beauchamp, Broughton Castle, Crowhurst Place—which seem to retain their old atmosphere more than most, and the gardens on Brownsea Island, showing what can be done with sufficient shelter where surrounded by salt water. The photographs of the "billowing" yews at Rockingham Castle and in the curiously named Ayscoughfee gardens at Spalding make one wonder how clipped hedges could ever have assumed such fantastic shapes. Mr. Tipping, with his quick intuition, says, "there evidently were periods when the shears were idle, followed by half-awake effort on the part of the gardener, who, instead of a resolute return to the straight line, has been content to merely shear off the newest growth, leaving the curves and swells which nature has effected in his time of lassitude."

Among the rock gardens are those at Brockhurst, Sussex, which may almost be described as subterranean, for the rocks and cliffs were found under the surface of a sloping meadow; and Mr. Tipping's beautiful garden at Mounton, where the natural rocks and cliffs were cleared from earth and mats of old man's beard and ivy, the stream was diverted into new channels, and the whole planted and gardened in a most enchanting way.

There are good examples of strictly formal designs combined with water, such as we know at Hampton Court; the refined architectural gardens at Bramham, in Yorkshire, of about 1720, which are the most perfect of the kind that remain, and the

canal gardens at Westbury Court, of slightly earlier date and striking beauty, and many others.

The variety of subjects, the good writing and the pictures of houses, garden ornaments, iron gates and statuary, make a book of general and unusual interest, and it contains the encouraging remark, in these down-hill days, that "in spite of complaints of our climate, the English of to-day hold the first place in the world as producers and maintainers of the garden of pleasure."

The Overbury Mystery, by His Honour Judge Parry. (Fisher Unwin, 21s. net.)

IT would need a historian to review Judge Parry's book, and one well versed in the intrigues of the seventeenth century, if the author called it a history. But that he does not. In his own words, he has grubbed in old books, extracted long passages, pieced them together, compared them, guessed at their falsities and blunders, and weaved his own tapestry out of the warp and weft of them. To borrow the title of another book of his, he has made a drama of the law; he has set down scenes and conversations which he imagined might have taken place, and he has done it very cleverly, making his "tapestry" full of picturesqueness and colour. The story of Sir Thomas Overbury, as generally accepted, is very shortly this: that he was a cultivated man and a poet and entered into an alliance with Robert Carr, afterwards Viscount Rochester and Earl of Somerset, the favourite of James I, in which he reinforced that splendid and dashing young man with the intellectual qualities and, incidentally, the love poetry, that he wanted. Frances Howard, the beautiful Lady Essex, was Carr's mistress, and that Overbury could endure, but he objected vehemently to Carr's marrying her, and so made of her a relentless enemy. He was sent to the Tower, as far as Carr was concerned, only for a few months to keep him quiet on some important matters, but once he was there the "abandoned woman," Frances Howard, had him cruelly poisoned by her minions. This is not altogether Judge Parry's story. He will not have it that Lady Essex was wholly abandoned; her beauty and unhappiness have to some extent melted him. Indeed, he does not profess to know the whole story, but says that only one man in England, the famous Dr. Mayerne, did know it. Being skilled in the suggestion of an atmosphere of mystery, he makes of Mayerne an agreeably sinister figure, flitting here and there through the story, knowing many secrets and telling none. At any rate, he never told this one; thus he gave Judge Parry his chance, and the Judge has made the most of it.

The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page, by Burton J. Hendrick.

Vol. III. (Heinemann, 21s.)

THIS third volume of the letters of the great American Ambassador, though it has not the revelations of the two 1922 volumes to make, has a value of its own, in that it gives us Mr. Page's letters to President Wilson. They show all too clearly the bitter misery and humiliation of heart in which Page endured the loss of his faith in Wilson—he writes in 1917, "It is the President who still holds the people back"—and his country's inactivity when it seemed to him that civilisation itself demanded her participation in the European war. This is the tragic note which underlies much wise and witty comment brightened by those exquisite thumbnail sketches of individuals and nations which the former volumes gave us so freely, and expressed in a manner which was all the writer's own and excellent. Had Walter Page been merely a private individual recording his impressions of England in war time, his letters, with their clear and steady vision, their power of expressing the heart of a matter in one short and telling phrase, would have made them well worth publishing. As it is, they are much more so. "We walk the tightrope of neutrality," "That Lincoln-like man, Sir Edward Grey," what exquisite shades of expression are in these phrases, and of fine discrimination in this, apropos of the need of keeping Great Britain and the United States in touch. "The Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey never forgot this and I use their appreciation of our friendship as far as it is manly to use it." The italics are ours. This new volume of Page's letters reveals him once more, not only as the friend of England, but as a man whose friendship England and her people may well be proud to have won.

Fernande, by W. B. Maxwell. (Butterworth, 7s. 6d.)

FERNANDE is sure to be very popular. It has a modern setting, a brisk, well knit plot, a love story with the merit of freshness and a happy ending. Fernande Faulkner, the heroine, is a young married woman whose early experience of men has been a rough one. In Eric Bowen she encounters a youth of decent instincts and some idealism, and to him she gives the best of herself in a staunch friendship, that includes much practical help. Later, this frank relationship is shaken by the storm of passion, but Fernande recovers her earlier unselfishness, and even turns it into self-obliteration for Eric's sake. The interest is well sustained, and the book well written. It suffers only from that curious lack which is the fate of all books written by an author not for himself but for other people, the lack of emotional depth, of food for the imagination and the spirit. Perhaps it is ungrateful to complain of the absence of something for which the readers of popular novels do not ask. And yet some distinction must always be drawn between books which are the result of the dream and those which are only the result of the business of writing. *Fernande* belongs (though most competently) to the latter order.

A SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST.

MY POLAR FLIGHT, by Roald Amundsen (Hutchinson, 21s.); KABUKI: THE POPULAR STAGE OF JAPAN, by Zoe Kincaid (Macmillan, 42s.); COLLECTED ESSAYS OF W. P. KER, edited by Charles Whibley (Macmillan, 2 vols., 25s.); MOTHER, by E. F. Benson (Hodder and Stoughton, 10s. 6d.); HUMAN SHOWS: FAR PHANTASIES: SONGS AND TRIFLES, by Thomas Hardy (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.); POEMS: BRIEF AND NEW, by Sir William Watson (Cape, 4s. 6d.); I HEARD A SAILOR, by Wilfrid Gibson (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.); BROOMSTICKS AND OTHER TALES, by Walter de la Mare (Constable, 10s. 6d.); THE CLIO, by L. H. Myers (Putnam, 7s. 6d.); WINTER, by Ladislas St. Reymont (Jarrold, 7s. 6d.); THE POWER AND THE GLORY, by Sir Gilbert Parker (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.); ONE DREAMER WHO AWAKES, by E. Shaw Cowley (The Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.); GOD AND TONY HEWITT, by Albert Kinross (Holden, 7s. 6d.); THE FLIGHT OF THE HERON, by D. K. Broster (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.).

Nov. 28th, 1925.

COUNTRY LIFE.

815



"QUICKLY ENDS THE AUTUMN DAY."

OLD PAINTED GLASS IN VILLAGE CHURCHES



FROM GREENFORD CHANCEL.



QUARRY WITH BUGLE-HORN (GREENFORD).



FROM GREENFORD CHANCEL.

FEW outside the ranks of professional or amateur antiquaries realise what a wealth of historical and artistic material is still to be found in our old parish churches, often in inverse proportion to their size and importance to the workaday world. Take one subject only—the remains of the painted glass which once filled every window in every church in England. At first sight, owing to its fragmentary state and to the lichen and dirt which have accumulated upon it through the ages, it may seem to be of little interest, but upon closer examination we see that it is not only beautiful, but full of teaching, both from the historical and devotional points of view.

It would be easy to find examples, but we may select two small village churches, both within a few miles of London—Greenford Magna in Middlesex and Netteswell in Essex. They agree in being very small and unpretentious, they are both without aisles, and both have bell turrets perched on the west end of the naves, built up from the floor of the churches of sound English oak, grown in the forests of Middlesex and Essex five hundred years ago. They differ in one respect: the ancient glass in the windows of Netteswell Church is native to the church, while the greater part of that at Greenford has been imported from elsewhere.

Although to-day the old picture glass in the windows of our ancient churches is, for the most part, fragmentary—here a headless saint, there scraps of canopy work and borders, and elsewhere a shield shorn of its accessories—we must remember that in mediæval times these fragments were parts of a whole, telling, in regular fashion, through all the windows of the church, the story of the Christian religion; serving, in fact, for those who could not read, the same office as a theological treatise did for clerical folk. Unfortunately, only one complete example of such a series of painted windows in an English parish church has survived to our day—at Fairford in Gloucestershire. Again, the painted windows, though complete in themselves, were part of a greater whole—the church

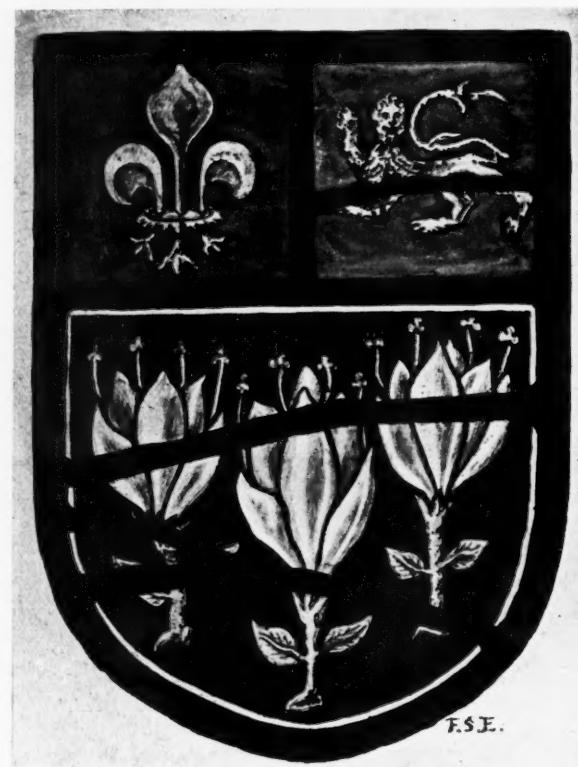
itself, the paintings on its walls, and its altars and other fittings: nothing stood alone.

Confining ourselves, however, to remains of ancient glass, we may look round the old churches which have been mentioned and see what remains of the old windows time, fanatical reformers of old days and ill instructed modern restorers have left to us.

In the west window of Netteswell Church is a small fifteenth century figure of Our Lady set in old quarries ornamented with a floral design in yellow, which was, originally, in the tracery of the east window, and there formed, in conjunction with a long-lost figure of the Archangel Gabriel in the adjoining light, a picture of the Annunciation. This figure has been broken and repaired with pieces of blue glass; in its original state it was entirely white and yellow, though it is possible that the blue glass is part of the old background to the figure. In this window, too, are fragments of a beautiful and interesting border (fifteenth century): it is made up of ostrich feathers, the quills stuck through scrolls.

The feathers are of various colours—ruby, blue and purple—and the quills and scrolls are white and yellow. Inasmuch as, from an early period, the ostrich feather was a Royal badge and was used by many English princes besides the Black Prince, notably by all the sons of Edward III, it may reasonably be surmised that this feather border had reference to Thomas of Woodstock, fifth son of Edward III, who, as Earl of Essex, in right of his wife, constantly lived at Pleshey Castle, which is only about eleven miles from Netteswell. We may well suppose that when, in the fifteenth century, new windows for the church were in the making, the Netteswell folk would pay a compliment to the earl of their county by showing a badge of his in their church.

The north window of the nave at Netteswell Church retains its original fifteenth century tracery glass. There are four lights, and in each is a symbol of one of the Evangelists—the winged lion for St. Mark, the winged ox for St. Luke, the eagle for St. John,

ARMS OF ETON COLLEGE (SIXTEENTH CENTURY).
Greenford Chancel, south-east window, east light.

and the angel for St. Matthew. These are all white and yellow: no positive colour.

In the south window, opposite to the Evangelists' symbols, are two figures of saints—St. Mary Salome and St. Mary Cleopha—with their children. The figures of the children are quaint and worth close scrutiny: notice the little child handing up a feeding bottle for the baby in its mother's arms, and also the curious figure of a boy holding what looks like a warming pan.

These, with a few fragments of decorative coloured glass, complete the list of old painted glass left at Netteswell.

Turning now to Middlesex, the ancient glass at Greenford is more varied in character than that at Netteswell and some of it is later in date. Little or none of it is in its original position; for, at the restoration of the church in 1882, such few fragments of old glass as were left about the church were collected and, together with several panels from King's College, Cambridge, were placed in the chancel windows, which are thus filled with old painted glass.

Of the original glass at Greenford Church the most interesting pieces are a considerable number of white quarries of mid-fifteenth century, on each of which is painted a hart in grisaille heightened with yellow stain. The animals are in different attitudes, some tripping, others at speed or at gaze, and yet others lying down; they are painted with great vigour, and are singularly appropriate to such a place as Greenford, which must have been, in the fifteenth century, little more than a clearing in the Forest of Middlesex. Additional interest is given to these quarries by the fact that they, probably, have reference to a long-ago Rector of Greenford, Simon Hart, who held the living for some years in the fifteenth century.

Perhaps he defrayed the cost of glazing the windows, and so was honoured by having his name symbolised in them by painted harts. Another memorial of Simon Hart at Greenford is a fragment of the brass which formerly adorned his tomb and is now fixed on the north wall of the chancel. It consists of the upper half of a figure of a priest vested for Mass, with a label over his head bearing the inscription, as extended: "Credo videre bona domini in terra viventium."

As has been said, some of the old glass at Greenford came from King's College, Cambridge, and was, no doubt, originally painted for the College in the sixteenth century. It seems to have been given by the College authorities to Greenford Church towards the end of the eighteenth century, and the fact that they are patrons of the living supplies a reason for the gift. This glass consists, for the most part, of heraldry. There are, among others, a shield of the Tudor Royal arms—France and England quarterly—set in a bay chaplet and crowned; a red rose similarly set and an interesting panel of the Tudor Royal arms impaling those of Castile and Leon with quarterings, probably for Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. This shield is within an ornamental green chaplet, and has been surmounted by a crown, but that, unfortunately, is missing.

King's College itself is represented at Greenford by two shields of its arms—three white roses on a black ground with a gold fleur-de-lis on blue, and a gold lion on red in the chief or top of the shield; and the arms of its sister foundation, Eton College—three white lilies on black with the fleur-de-lis and lion,

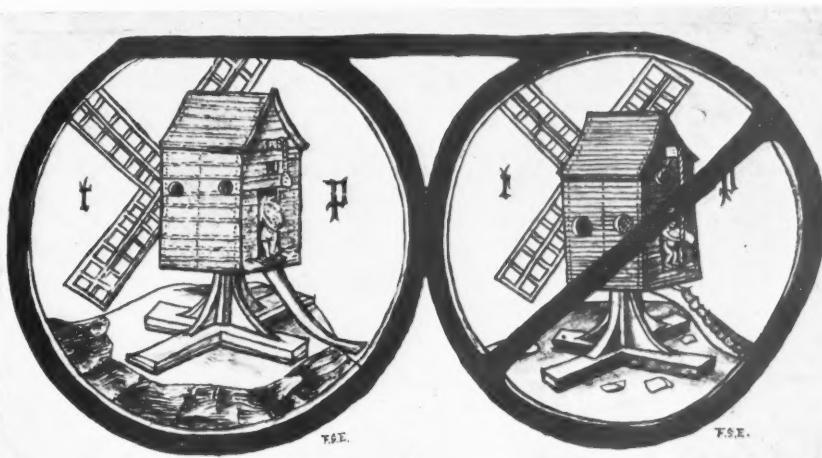
as in the arms of King's College—are also in the windows. All these are set in ornamental white and yellow scrollwork.

There are two small white glass roundels, on each a windmill in brown outline and yellow: the miller stands at the door of the mill lowering a sack of flour by a rope from a windlass, and his initials, "T. P.", are painted on the glass. These roundels are, no doubt, domestic in origin; perhaps they adorned the windows of Greenford mill in the sixteenth century.

Another piece—a white glass quarry decorated with a bugle horn, a rose stock bearing three white roses and the initials "H. B." commemorates a fifteenth century worthy of Greenford, who, likely enough, held the office of forester in fee of a part of the Forest of Middlesex.

Enough has been said to indicate what a store of ancient art and history is hidden away in the wayside churches of our land.

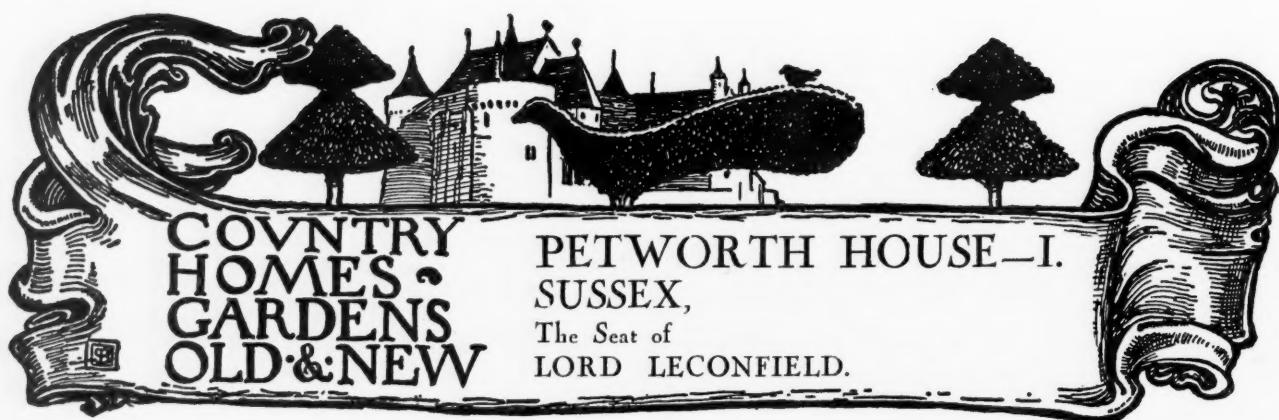
F. SYDNEY EDEN.



WINDMILLS IN GLASS ROUNDELS. GREENFORD CHANCEL. NORTH WINDOW.



ARMS OF HENRY VIII AND CATHERINE OF ARAGON.
Greenford Chancel. South-east window, east light.



HERE is a picture of Turner's that has caught—better, perhaps, than any other of his numerous impressions of the place—the peculiar sensation produced by Petworth on the visitor. Though it is impossible not to approach the immense, reserved pile looming sheer out of the streets of the town without a certain awe—of its eight centuries of illustrious descent from father to child, of its amazing wealth in works of art—the succeeding impression is one of idyllic peace. Turner's sketch shows in the foreground the deer assembled, as is their wont at sunset, between the tall windows of the west front and the lake. Beyond, the park sweeps sunwards in a series of spacious planes and elongated shadows of grove and coppice, and over all glows the golden haze of evening and romance. To be sure, such suggestions might be adventitious—might be wrung out of any English scene. But that calm glamour seems a permanent element of the Petworth atmosphere. It has always played the rôle in history of a place of peace for much-tried men and women. The Percys of Northumberland, since the twelfth century, retired here, both willingly and unwillingly, from the turmoil of the marches and the intrigues of Courts. The "Wizard" Earl of Northumberland, after sixteen years in the Tower, where he languished for an alleged complicity in Gunpowder Plot, solaced himself, in its peace, with his alchemic researches. Van Dyck, possibly, here painted a series of his most superb

portraits for the Wizard and his son, the one man for whom both sides during the Civil Wars never lost their respect, and who withdrew hither in an honourable aloofness till such a time as a Government that he could approve should be established. The orphan Elizabeth Percy, last of her line, after a youth occupied by unsavoury marriages, flights, intimidation and sudden deaths, found here a comparative, if exaggeratedly decorous, happiness with the "proud" Duke of Somerset. And under the second and third Lords Egremont, Petworth was made the home of both arts and artists, where the latter were assured of a reception as one of the family. While it is to the last Earls of Northumberland of the direct line, and to the third Lord Egremont that Petworth owes the bulk of its amazing wealth of pictures, the building itself was the product of the Duke of Somerset, whose pride of ancestry was so intense as to be generally recognised as a mental derangement.

The design of the building, however, is almost the only work at Petworth that is undocumented. No architect is mentioned in the building accounts, which cover the years 1688-96, for the reason, as very soon suggests itself when we examine the building, that no architect was employed beyond making out elevations for the west front and the two ends. The north front, if ever intended to be sheathed in a façade, remains a conglomeration of roughly aligned earlier constructions. Thus, the statement of Defoe, writing in 1740,



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I.—THE ENTRY FROM THE VILLAGE.
Splendid trophies, carved in a full baroque manner, surmount the piers.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



2.—THE WEST FRONT, FROM THE KNOll TO THE NORTH-WEST.

"The spire of Petworth Church is some distance beyond the house.

that "the Duke pulled down the ancient House and on the same spot built from the Ground one of the best model'd Houses then in Britain" is not entirely true. The north-eastern quarter of the building contains a considerable portion of the old Percy manor house, particularly the chapel of the thirteenth century, various walls of doubtful date, and the greater part of an entire block, apparently the work of the ninth (Wizard) earl, after 1621. The west façade itself is a singular instance of the French influence on English architecture. So much so that it has been ascribed to Pierre Puget, "the Michelangelo of France." It is of uncommon length—322ft.—a fact that the design, as it is, accentuates by the slightness of the vertical lines, the inadequacy of the central feature and the stressing of the roof and cornice lines. The façade hardly looks its 62ft. of height. The whole has much of the Duke of Somerset's aristocratic frigour and restraint, which forbade him even to speak to domestics, and to his own family only in most distant tones. The main front does, for all that, produce an impact on the mind. As a design, its effect is largely produced by the twenty-one ground floor windows, their sills level with the paved terrace that forms the base line to the whole. But there is little doubt that the house was originally built with a dome above

of the south end of the building was remodelled by Salvin between 1869 and 1872, because of the porousness of the walls—a defect that afflicted none of the other walls—suggests that this end was the one affected by the fire, and that the walls either never recovered from it or were rebuilt with calcined material. These southern rooms were redecorated by Salvin as the family living-rooms. No seventeenth century features remain internally. We have, therefore, ample evidence that the fire was serious, but as to the appearance of the "circular roof" there is little. Laguerre's representation of it must not be taken too literally, as the painted stairs are probably post-fire themselves, and the view given, therefore, conjectural as to what the front would look like if such a feature were renewed. Actually, it never was renewed.

We have gone into the question of this "dome" at some length since it seems to have a particular bearing on the authorship of the design. For, if Puget ever was in England, he certainly did design Montague House, Bloomsbury (later the British Museum), in 1686, for Lord Montague, stepfather to Elizabeth Percy. About 1686-87, moreover, appears the most likely date for the duke's beginning to rebuild Petworth, for when the accounts begin, in a fragmentary book for 1687-88, the



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3.—THE SOUTH END AND ENTRY ARCH.
The former rebuilt, the latter designed by Salvin, 1869-72.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

the centre. Tradition preserves the story of it; a part of the elevation, painted by Laguerre, on the grand staircase (Fig. 17) shows some such feature—rectangular raising of the roof over the "frontispiece," surrounded by a balustrade and statues—and the building accounts for 1689 and 1690 refer to the "circular roof" being slatted and subsequently hung with blue slate. On the other hand, there is no record of when this important feature disappeared. The probability is that it was burnt in a serious fire that appears to have gutted most of the rooms south of the centre of the building, about New Year's Day, 1714. On January 2nd T. Bateman wrote to Lord Harley that "all the best front is burnt down but the Duke's apartments which lay to the other front is standing as I am told the chapel is. The fire began in the chaplain's room." Defoe similarly refers to the house having been "almost demolished by fire," but states that the damage was carefully and fully repaired. On the same day as Bateman wrote to Lord Harley Sir William Wyndham wrote to him that he was leaving London immediately to attend on the duke, "on the occasion of the misfortune which happened on Thursday to his house." The fact that the whole

work seems to have been already in progress for some time. Unfortunately, the evidences of Puget's presence in England are slight and dubious. Horace Walpole is almost the sole witness, and confuses the issue by mixing up the dates of the two Montague houses. The first was designed by Hooke in 1673, and was burnt down during the summer of 1686, for which period Montague had lent it to the Earl of Devonshire. Walpole, having got into his head that 1678 was the date of the fire and rebuilding, thought that Montague was then Ambassador in Paris, though he had actually been recalled in 1676, so produced a story that the French Ambassador and Montague had "changed hotels," Montague House being then the French Embassy. When the French Ambassador had been burnt out, Montague and Louis XIV had come to the understanding that the latter should pay half the cost of rebuilding, if only Frenchmen were employed on its design and decoration: Puget, Rousseau and Monnoyer being accordingly despatched to London. This is Walpole's story, but, apparently, he was mixing up Montague House with Powis House, Great Ormond Street, which really was burnt about that time, when occupied by the French

Ambassador. But in 1686, when his house really was burnt, Montague was no longer Ambassador, but he was, from 1686 till 1688, in France, and thus may have sent Puget over, who was then at the very height of his reputation—though admittedly as a sculptor rather than as architect or painter—arts that he practised with equal facility. This second Montague House, very evidently, was designed by a Frenchman, and did have a square flattened dome surmounted by a balustrade, over the centre of the façade, in the usual French fashion. Examples of Puget's architecture are restricted to Marseilles and Toulon, the most famous being the tremendously Michelangeloesque portal to the Hotel de Ville at the latter, with straining human torsos supporting a baroque balcony. He did, however, execute a quantity of street architecture in both cities that I have not seen. Now his master was Pietro da Cortona, his buildings were admired by Bernini, and he studied prolonged in Rome and Genoa. Neither Montague House nor Petworth give the slightest indication of having been designed by such a man. Both, in fact, are singularly unplastic and two-dimensional. Moreover, in 1686 Puget was an ageing man, and the two English buildings are not in the style of François Mansart, with its rich use of orders and arches, which was then the vogue with architects at the top of the profession in France. On the contrary, in neither are the orders stressed. Not a single pilaster occurs in the whole of Petworth. This avoidance of the orders, and their substitution by vertical bands of rustication and fenestration was the very distinct mark of the rising generation of French architects, such as Mansart's pupil, l'Assurance, the second Gabriel, De Cotte, Bullet, Le Blond and Daniel Marot, and became fashionable with the turn of the century. It is extremely unlikely that Puget, with his baroque training, would have launched out into a new style. In 1685, however, the Edict of Nantes was revoked, and northern Europe was providing a refuge for large numbers of Huguenot craftsmen, such as Daniel Marot, who withdrew to Holland and became William III's royal architect. But there is not a scrap more evidence that Marot ever came to England than in the case of Puget or Le Nôtre. But even if Marot did come for a short time to England, it must have been after William accepted the English crown and decided to remain in this country, by which time the Petworth buildings were well advanced. Thus, our evidence



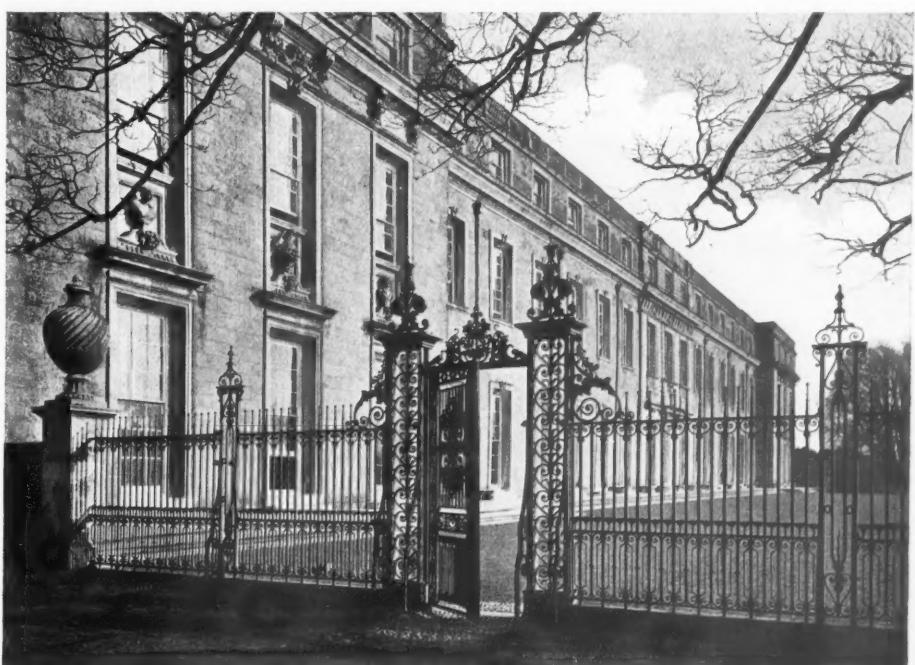
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4.—FROM THE PATH TO THE GARDEN.

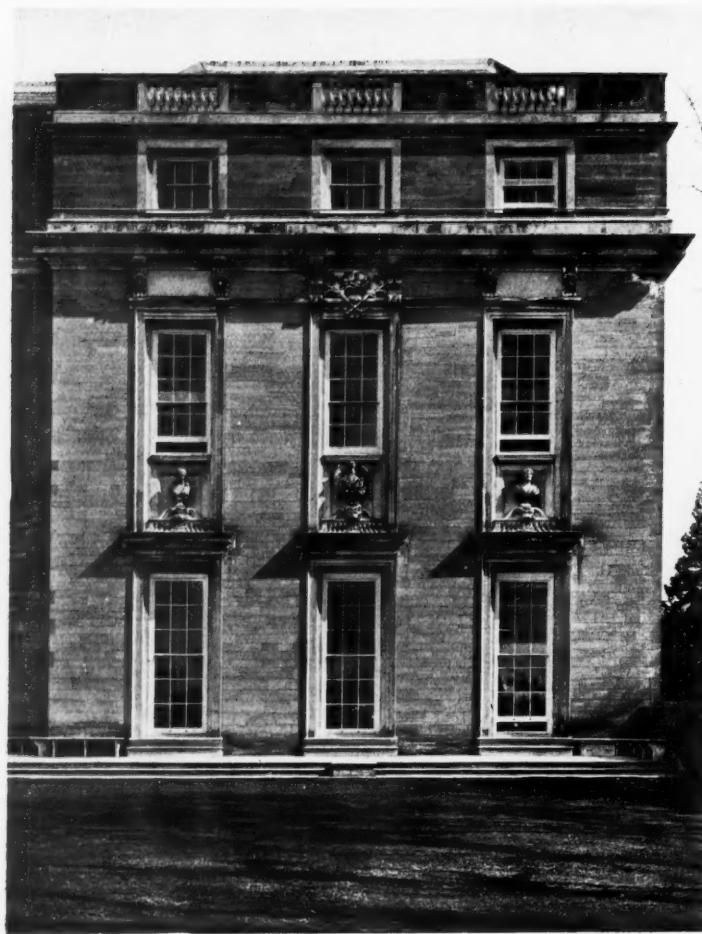
"COUNTRY LIFE."



5.—THE WEST FAÇADE, BUILT FOR THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, 1686-96.



6.—ALONG THE WEST FRONT. MODERN IRONWORK AFTER TIJOU'S GATES AT HAMPTON COURT.



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7.—DETAIL OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER.
Showing a strong French influence.

"C.L."



Copyright

8.—THE CENTRE OF THE WEST FRONT.
Details reminiscent of Daniel Marot's designs.

"C.L."

is still entirely negative, and we must still content ourselves with a vague ascription of the design to a young French architect, perhaps a Huguenot, who very possibly never saw the site and seems never to have come near it after building operations were begun. The ascription to Puget is unlikely, and the similarity with Montague House insufficient, by itself, to warrant our considering that the two buildings were even by the same architect. As to the actual date of the commencement of operations, it must be remembered that the duchess did not come of age till the January of 1688, till when all her properties were in the hands of her grandmother. It is, thus, unlikely that work was begun till that spring, even if preparations had been made previously.

Reference has already been made to the parts of the earlier house incorporated. Petworth came to the Percies about 1150. At that time the Lady Agnes was the heiress of the family founded by William Als-gernon of Perci, settled in Yorkshire after the Conquest. Queen Adeliza, the second wife of Henry I, saw in her a suitable match for her poor, but otherwise highly eligible, half-brother, Joscelin de Louvain, son of the Count of Brabant. The two

9.—ONE OF THE TERMINAL URNS.
And detail of the north-west angle.

were accordingly married, Joscelin consenting to take the name of Percy rather, as was the alternative, than change his arms, and the Queen settled the honour of Petworth, at that time in the Royal possession, on the young pair. The next we hear of Petworth is in 1293, when Henry, subsequently the first Baron Percy of Alnwick, was licensed to crenellate his castle there. That year, or somewhat earlier, may well be the date for the first building of the chapel (Fig. 11), of which the Early English arcades (Fig. 12) remain substantially unaltered, though the window tracery and ceiling belong to much later times. We get a picture of what the house looked like three centuries later, in 1610, from a bird's-eye view made of the surroundings by Ralph Treswell jun. for the ninth (Wizard) earl, when incarcerated in the Tower. There it is possible to recognise the chapel as on the right hand of the two ridges of roof behind the tower that formed the centre of the building, and in the base of which appears to have been the main entry from the north. South of the tower, on the site of the northern part of the existing great room decorated by Grinling



10.—THE CHAPEL, LARGELY OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.



11.—NORTH WALL OF CHAPEL, WITH DECORATIONS AND WOODWORK OF 1690-92.

Gibbons, is a building, apparently of fourteenth century date, which, from its appearance and from the evidence of the accounts, contained the Great Hall. The present wine cellar (Figs. 14 and 19) is, obviously, the undercroft of the Great Hall. Running eastwards from the tower is a range of three gables of *circa* 1576, when the eighth earl is recorded to have rebuilt the house and to have brought "water into every office." Probably, he (who perished in the Tower in 1585) erected the vast stables, well shown in the drawing illustrated in Fig. 15, and pulled down by the Duke of Somerset. Defoe seems to have known them. Commenting upon the situation of the house, "with its Elbow

to the Town," he observed that there has never been a "*Vista answerable*" to the front, while "the west front look'd not to the Parks or Fine Gardens, but to the old Stables."

To rectify this, when it was too late to order it any other way, the Duke was obliged to pull down these noble Buildings; I mean the Meuse or Stables—the finest of their kind in all the South of England, and equal to some Nobleman's whole houses. And even yet the demolishing of the pile has done no more than opened a Prospect over the Country, whereas had the house been set on the rising ground over against the North wing and a little more to the Westward. . . . This rising ground, from which the illustration shown in Fig. 2 was taken, may have been the site of the original strong place



12.—THE CHAPEL GALLERY. THE TYMPANUM IN CARVED AND PAINTED WOOD



13.—ALTAR RAILS AND REREDOS. "MR. SELDEN," CARVER.

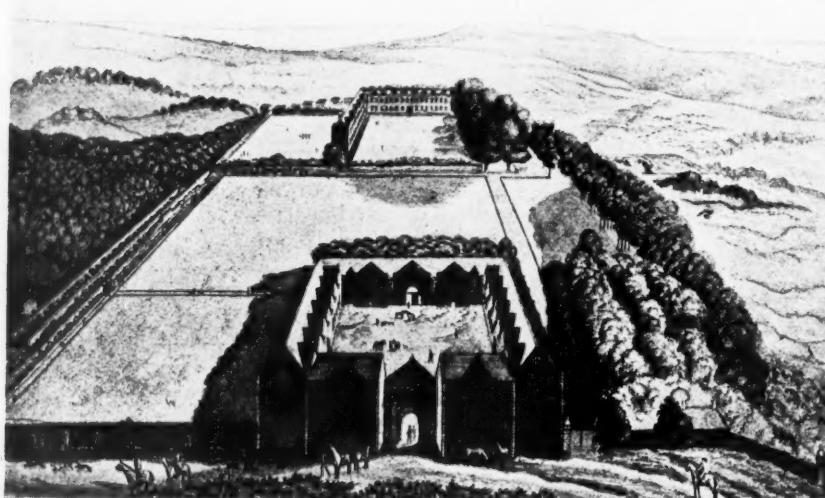
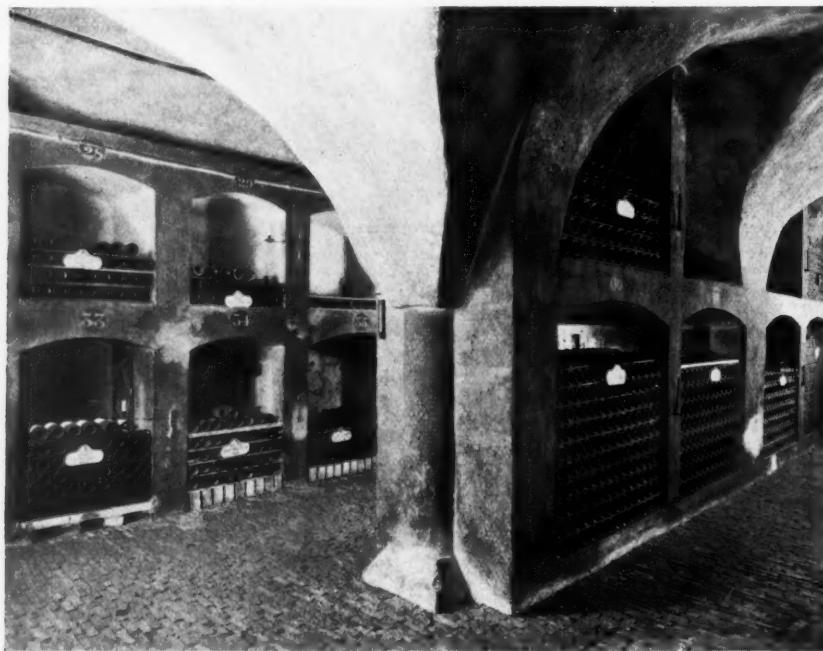
Nov. 28th, 1925.



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14.—THE LONG CELLAR UNDER THE WEST FRONT.
Built by the 9th Earl of Northumberland, *circa* 1625.

"C.L."

15.—THE GREAT STABLES AND HOUSE, FROM THE SOUTH, *circa* 1680.16.—THE UNDERCROFT OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY HALL.
Mark the bracket candlesticks and the projecting pins to receive them.

at Petworth. In history, however, it appears as no more than an ornamental "mount." The ninth earl, a great gardener, terraced it, the duke altered the "rampiers," as they were called, and laid out a rectangle before the house in a great parterre surrounded by an iron clairvoyée, which, with the mound, was restored to "nature" in the "improvements" by Lord Egremont and Arthur Young, when one of the duke's urns was placed on its crest, and a noble clump of chestnuts was planted. The old stables must have stood some twenty yards from the base of this mound and 150yds. from the shores of the lake contrived at that time, *circa* 1792.

The occasion of Treswell's view was, no doubt, the intention of the ninth earl of building, when he left the Tower, an enormous new house between the stables and the old one. The plan for this, with notes in Northumberland's writing, remains at Petworth, a project comparable in its elaborateness to Bacon's ideal palace. It was to be a large rectangle entered through the south side, the hall being on the west side of the entry, the kitchens on the east. Opposite the entry a gallery occupied the whole of the north side, and lodgings filled the other two. Along the entrance front was to have run a balustraded terrace overlooking a square walled forecourt, intersected with paved ways, and beyond that, again, was a third walled court. Every detail was worked out by the prisoner. The house was to be two storeys high, each storey of 18ft., the roof was to be concealed by battlements with "somme kind of garnishments as with frontispieces," and the whole house to be "fretted"; the cellars to be vaulted and paved with brick, the passages and entry to be tiled "for feare of noise," and, for the same reason, some of the bedchambers to be double floored. Apparently, the new was to be connected with the old house by Doric colonnades, thus surrounding a space to be used as a bowling-green. Some of the dimensions were as follows: the great court, 325ft. by 280ft.; the gallery, 322ft. in length and 28ft. broad.

When, in 1621, the earl eventually left his lodging in the Tower, he was £20,000 the poorer man, and this grandiose scheme was never carried out. From the evidence of the stable view, however, made apparently just before the duke's rebuilding, he did add extensively to the old house, apparently extending the east and south wings. His is the immense barrel-vaulted cellar (Fig. 14) that runs north and south for the whole length between wings, beneath the present State rooms, in continuation of the undercroft of the great hall, now as well ordered a wine cellar as you can hope to see. It is still paved with the brick that was substituted for the purbeck paving in 1694. Taken in conjunction with the view, Northumberland's south wing would accordingly have extended approximately the whole distance between the insides of the angle pavilions of the present west front. Its northern end was formed by the mediæval buildings, and another long wing ran out westwards, of which no trace survives. Turning to the east front, there was certainly one projection, formed by

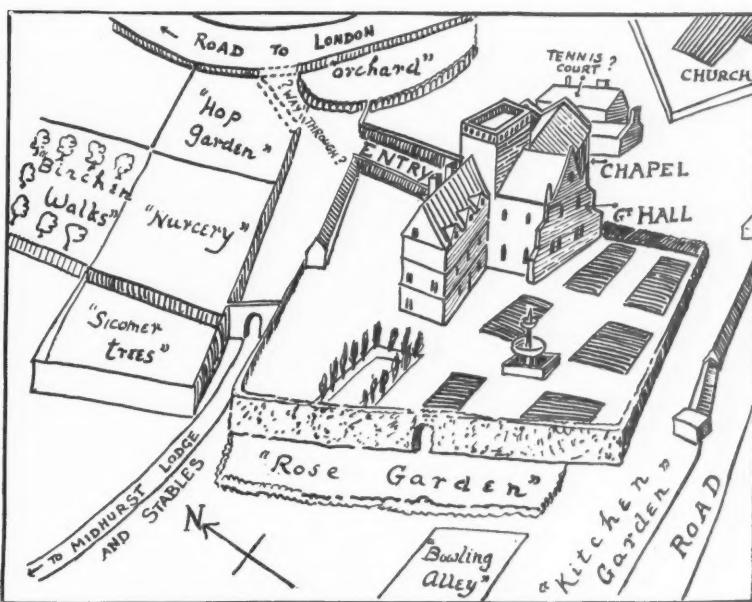
the chapel, and another, of which a six-light mullioned window survives in the attics, jutting out farther south so as to form a court between itself and the chapel. The "chapel court" is referred to in the accounts, and in this portion of the house a number of Jacobean doorways and fireplaces remain *in situ*. The chapel court was largely filled in late in the eighteenth century with a pantry and bedrooms above.

In 1668 died the tenth earl, after a strenuous and difficult life, first as Lord High Admiral to Charles I and then as a solitary figure, sitting, it is true, in the remains of the House of Lords through the Civil wars, but as a kind of ambassador of the Royalist party. His son was a sickly youth, who died on the way to Rome—it was said, *en route* to be received into the Church of Rome—in 1670, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, a child of three, as heiress to the vast Percy inheritance. With this unhappy lady's adventures in the hands of a corrupt and domineering grandmother we shall deal another week, and notice here only her third marriage, in 1682, when yet only seventeen years of age, to Charles Seymour—unexpectedly, by the death of two cousins and brother—sixth Duke of Somerset. As we have already related, he, between 1686 and 1688, determined to rebuild the house.

The accounts show a Mr. Fulkes or Flukes (possibly Fluches) as the resident supervisor of the works. In the late summer of 1688 we find old ashlar being fitted to the new building and various repairs being made to an existing structure. John Selden, the carver, whom we shall encounter hereafter, particularly in connection with the Hall of State, received £10 for "carving work about the house." In March of 1688-89 we have the first glimpse of the process by which the old house was being encased. Edward Dee was paid for pulling down part of the gable ends of the house and partitions, and a note follows that the duke was having a room fitted up in the old part for his use. In April "portions of the old building over the long cellar" were taken down, and in May the casements were taken out of the "South building." Work was apparently restricted at first to the part of the building north of the centre of the west front, though masons were shaping the stone for the "frontispiece," probably the central feature of that front.

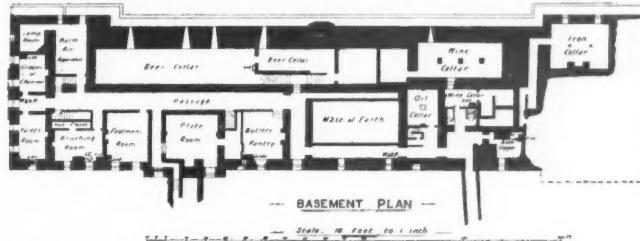


17.—THE CENTRE OF THE WEST FRONT, AND PLAN, BY LAGUERRE.
From the Grand Staircase, *circa* 1715.



18.—A COPY FROM A VIEW OF PETWORTH DATED 1610

Note.—Wording in inverted commas is found in the original. Other names are conjectural.



19.—PLAN OF CELLARS.

North point to the right. The Chapel is at the N.E. angle.

The chapel was being elaborately refitted. Isaac Green made 104 ft. of sash windows for her Grace's lodging, and also the chapel pulpit, but by the end of the year not much had been accomplished to show. Much, however, was ready for putting up next year. One Barten had "framed but not raised the roof belonging to the great buildings," very possibly the central dome. By the following July this roof was in position and had been slatted, *i.e.*, fitted with laths for the slates, which were put on early in 1691. The subsequent demolitions may be tabulated.

1691 June. 3 gable heads at the south end of the house taken down, and the main wall on the E. side to within 3 courses of the heads of the lower windows; the south end to the sill of the middle windows.

These will be the east and south walls of the ninth earl's building, the base of which still forms the thick wall dividing the state rooms on the west front from those on the east.

July. West wall of old building taken down to within 3 courses over the doorcases.

1692 May. Old hall wall in chapel court taken down.

There is no mention of the long west wing that joined the great hall at right angles in these accounts. As the rebuilding began at the north end of the block and worked south, most likely this wing had been demolished completely by 1686-87. The progress of the exterior was comparatively rapid. In the autumn of 1691 the facing of the centre of the west front was begun. Sayers, the chief mason, charging for making the "rail and base with Portland stone for the wing of the frontispiece." In 1692-93 the grand staircase was inserted, and in July, 1694, "the new south front" was nearing completion. This end of the house will have taken longer to build, as it was wholly new work, and we find large quantities of bricks being burnt during 1694 and 1695. In July, 1694, John Carter contracted to work twelve window surrounds and to set them in the south front before September 7th. In November John Pike had worked the upper row windows of the same front, and in December Carter was paid for his completed contract—six middle windows in south front, and four in "the two beginners in E front." In June, 1695, the coping and cornice were going up, and in November John Pike cut "the plinths that the potts stand on at the peers at the birch walk gate." These pots are, no doubt, the fine stone urns that stand about the house, in some cases moved during the "improvements" of 1752 to other parts of the grounds. The stone used was, for the walls themselves, the local

stone, for the most part dug near by, at Quarry Hill and Ashlands. The "frontispiece" and all the ornamental sections, however, were of Portland stone, for which there are repeated payments. Generally, this came by ship to Littlehampton, was shipped up the Arun to "Gritham Bridge," and thence brought overland. Purbeck stone for paving, fireplaces and hearths was similarly transported. During 1693, however, when the French fleet was loose in the Channel, Portland stone is noted as coming *via* Guildford. Deals for the chapel wainscoting came from Twickenham *via* Guildford, whence, with other deliveries from London, the duke's men brought them on.

The charges for the chapel are particularly full. Isaac Green had made the pulpit (Fig. 12) by May, 1689. In the following April Lawkins was at work on the wainscoting and Selden on the carving, and in August, 1691, the paving was begun, and in November one Brydon executed £22 worth of plastering—probably in the chapel roof. In April, 1692, "Mr. Tourner" arrived to paint the chapel, and remained at work on it till the end of May, when he turned to painting the Hall of State, receiving £4 a month.

To the interior of the chapel has already been given a date during the middle of the thirteenth century. Externally, however, it is encased in very thick walls, the purpose of which is to support the old library above the chapel, and to align its exterior with the axis of the new building. The old library is traditionally connected with the lucubrations of the ninth earl, and it may be to him that this super-position must be ascribed, together with the tracery of the chapel windows. Judging from the 1610 drawing, the north windows of the chapel had been

blocked for many centuries by the building behind the tower but they are painted to imitate the windows opposite, with Percy coats of arms. The deal wainscoting is painted as walnut, and the stonework, richly arabesqued in faded gold, is coloured a chocolate hue. Very unusual is the vast drapery composition, carved out of solid wood and painted crimson and gold, over the gallery (Fig. 12). The delightfully coiffured angels and the prevailing flutter and sweep render the work one of the most characteristically baroque manifestations to be found in this country. Moreover, carved drapery on such a scale is extremely rare in England. The treatment of the altar rails and reredos, painted brown and gilt, is clearly by Selden. The drops and swags consist in the elements of the eucharist, wheat and grapes, and exhibit considerable imagination in their arrangement. The winged cherubs' heads are admirably done, and the general treatment, with urns surmounting the pedestals that break the outline of the wainscoting, recall those at St. Paul's by Jonathan Maine, and the contemporary treatment of Trinity College Chapel, Oxford, by Gibbons and Frogley.

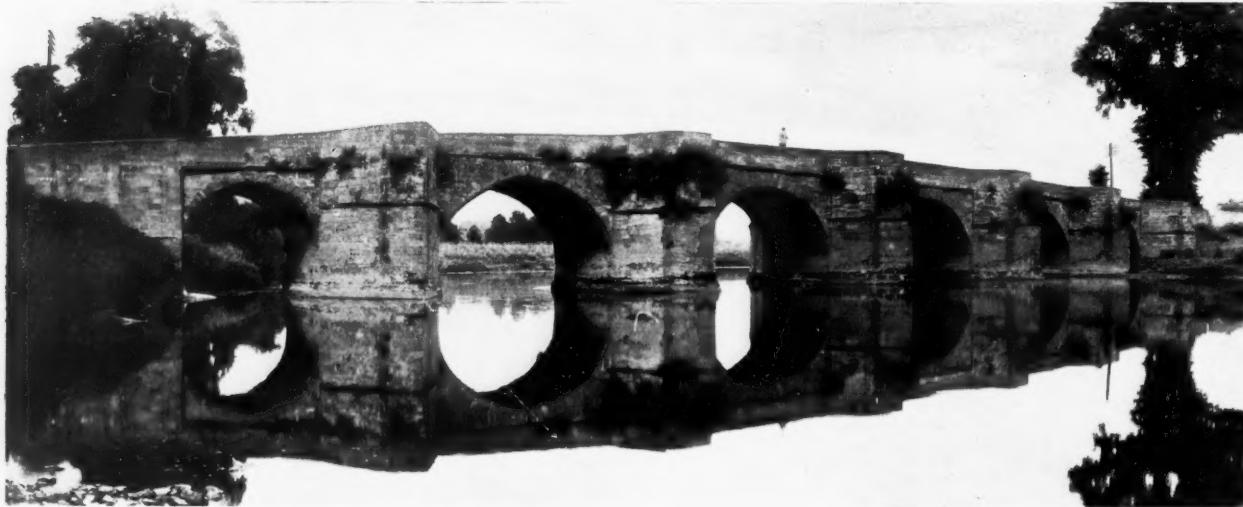
The heraldry of the chapel walls seems to be all the work of Tourner, since each series of Percy and Royal achievements works up to that of Seymour. Some of the heraldic glass, however, appears to be of the earlier part of the seventeenth century, and even of the late sixteenth. In 1692 there is a charge for "making a mould for the painted glasse in the chapel."

Next week we shall illustrate the Grinling Gibbons room, that, with its ensemble of superb painting and exquisite carving, is, perhaps, the most unforgettable of all Petworth's treasures.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT BRIDGES

In this article the County Surveyor of Herefordshire recounts how some of the most beautiful bridges in England, over the Wye and Lugg, have been adapted to meet modern conditions. Colonel Ashley recently stated the policy of the Ministry of Transport with regard to old bridges by affirming that no grants would be made by the Ministry for erecting ugly new bridges or wantonly destroying old ones. Mr. Jack explains how far cheaper, as well as desirable, it is to strengthen or widen existing structures than to pull them down.



1.—WILTON BRIDGE, ROSS-ON-WYE. ERECTED 1599; RESTORED 1914.

IN these days of extensive road improvements and widenings, necessitated by the phenomenal increase in mechanical traffic, there is a danger of the hasty destruction of beautiful bridges. Many interesting structures, raised as early as the fourteenth century, have already gone, and others are, no doubt, doomed.

There are circumstances existing, principally in the industrial districts and near the great centres of population, where the traffic needs are such as to make it impossible to save old bridges on account of their very narrow width, sometimes not more than twelve or fourteen feet. There is also the necessity for completely altering the character, by widening or otherwise, of such national arteries as, for example, the Great North Road and the Holyhead Road, and as a consequence there are instances where it would be quite hopeless to endeavour to deal with the old bridges so as to render them serviceable under such altered conditions. Bridges on such roads must be as wide as the new road, and there must not be a perceptible rise over the crown of the arches.

At the same time, there are cases, even on such roads, where existing bridges can be satisfactorily widened and still retain many, if not all, their pleasing characteristics.

It is sometimes difficult to decide as to whether an interesting bridge must go altogether or whether it can, and should be,

restored. If it can be clearly shown that the retention of the old bridge would seriously interfere with the free flow of the traffic, then it must give way to something new, however beautiful it may be or however much cherished for its historical associations, unless it is possible and economical to divert the new road so as to "short circuit" the old. Many bridges have been saved in this way.

As often as not the alleged high cost of new bridges is the main concern. Few road authorities dare spend money on appearance for fear of offending the ratepayers. They seem to take it for granted that the ratepayers would prefer an ugly bridge, which is by no means a fact. Economy is the judicious expenditure of money, and I would suggest that it is not judicious to erect something which will offend the eye for a great number of years. The point of view is wrong in another way: it is not necessarily true that handsome bridges are more expensive to build than ugly ones. The charm of most of the old bridges lies in their simplicity and breadth of treatment. I know of no ancient bridge which could be described as ornate. The parallel idea that it is more expensive to properly restore an old bridge than to build a new one has also no foundation in fact.

There are some minds that find a curious satisfaction in the sweeping away of something which has become familiar and the

putting in its place of something entirely different, and they imagine they are on the side of progress. This feeling is not modern, it is traceable throughout our past history and especially in the great building periods of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Several of our cathedrals unmistakably display the anxiety of the early English builders to get rid of the Norman work, and later, as at Hereford, the eighteenth century restorer seems to have had a positive spite against everything which did not square with his own mediocre conceptions.

It is by no means desirable for modern work to be a slavish copy of the old, for if this were so, we should be debarred from expressing ourselves and handing down examples of our originality and taste to those who come after.

What I have strongly in mind is the preservation of work so well and tastefully done by our predecessors, so long as it can serve its purpose and is not a bar to real progress. This applies whether the restoration is to the whole or a part of the structure. If the latter, then the restorative work must be in keeping with the original.

Many fine bridges have gone because it was too much trouble to take pains with the restoration. Figs. 4 to 6 show Broadward Bridge, over the river Arrow, near Leominster, Herefordshire, where a bridge existed in 1535. It was only wide enough for one line of traffic, and being on the principal road in the county, had either to be destroyed, or widened by 11ft. The arches were extended and the old face-work replaced stone by stone in its new position down-stream. The old and new, as the pictures show, are almost identical in appearance. Modern requirements have been met, and the beauty of the bridge retained at one-third the cost of a new bridge.

There are many beautiful bridges in Herefordshire spanning the fast-flowing rivers of Wye, Lugg, Teme and Arrow. The most attractive ones are those with pointed or round ribbed arches, datable to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Perhaps the best of all is Wilton Bridge at Ross-on-Wye, erected in 1599 and consisting of six noble arches of red sandstone. For dignity and colour, with its delightful setting, this bridge has few equals (Fig. 1).

So long as this bridge had to carry the slow, horse-drawn traffic for which it was designed it remained intact and needed little repair for over three hundred years: but when the lumbering traction engine and fast, heavy motor made their appearance, its ribs, not being bonded into the arches, parted, and were



2.—MORETON BRIDGE, OVER THE LUGG. SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
Piers underpinned and ferro-concrete reinforcement inserted 1924.

pushed outwards, so much so that in 1914 cracks appeared in the roadway through which one could see the waters of the Wye. The old bridge was at last unsafe!

The first suggestion was to pull it down; others thought that, if lattice girders were substituted for the stone parapets, it could be made strong again, and widened into the bargain. A small minority timidly ventured the opinion that it would be a pity to spoil it, and one critic, evidently appreciative of the beauty of the bridge, suggested leaving it severely alone and the building of a new "commercial" bridge alongside it, a suggestion at the same time impracticable and expensive.

It was eventually decided to strengthen the existing bridge by means of the insertion of ferro-concrete ribs and ties, all of which would be hidden, with the result that Wilton Bridge, with all its beauty of outline and colour, is still serving its useful purpose, and is actually stronger to-day than when Good Queen Bess sat on the throne.

During the eighteenth century some fine brick bridges were erected. The best in Herefordshire is the six-arch bridge at Bredwardine, near Hay (Fig. 3). The structure became very shaky and insecure, and rebuilding was seriously contemplated, but by adopting the same methods as at Wilton, in piers, arches and spandrels, the bridge was saved. All the old bricks were re-used on the face of the work, and there is now no jarring note to mar the beauty of a specially lovely stretch of river scenery. Indeed, the mellow reds, browns and yellows of the brickwork



3.—BREDWARDINE BRIDGE, NEAR HAY, OVER THE WYE. BRICK, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.



4.—BROADWARD BRIDGE, BEFORE WIDENING.

actually enhance it. The roadway over the bridge is 30 ft. above the river. The cost of the completed work was less than half the value of a new bridge.

Fig. 2 shows old Moreton Bridge, over the River Lugg. A bridge builder, in the year 1800, said, "This is a very old bridge and now out of repair." Its date is uncertain, but probably it rose from its foundations late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century. There is a record of extensive repairs in the days of Charles I. There was a proposal to build a new ferro-concrete bridge alongside it, which, with the new approaches, was estimated to cost £3,000. The Council was persuaded to restore the old bridge, which entailed underpinning the foundations and much rebuilding of the face-work. Nearly all the stonework in the pier, spandrels and parapet in the picture is new. The V-shaped cut-waters were filled with concrete, and the work on each side braced together with reinforced beams. The total cost was £900. From the foregoing it is clear that what may not be possible in densely populated areas is quite possible elsewhere. The restoration of old bridges is cheaper than the building of new, and the process has the advantage of maintaining the amenities of the countryside. Such a procedure as here



5.—THE ARCHES BEING WIDENED.

advocated does not in any way cramp or hinder progress, but, in a very material way, is an aid to it by keeping the rates down, which is a welcome state of things, especially in the agricultural counties. In conclusion, I feel that the special efforts which I understand are being made by the Ministry of Transport and H. M. Office of Works, should be heartily supported by all those who believe in the preservation of ancient monuments, and who also delight in an unspoilt countryside.

It is our duty to see that our successors have the opportunity as long as possible of appreciating the pioneer work that our forefathers so tastefully carried out. This can only be achieved by a virile and informed public opinion influencing those who have control of the finances.

All the road authorities are athirst for grants for the purpose of bridge building and—in some cases—bridge destroying. There should be no grant made in aid of the demolition of any bridge of character unless the Department is satisfied that there is no possibility of a satisfactory restoration, and no grant should be made towards the restoration of an ancient bridge without a reservation to the Department of some power of direction as to the manner in which the restoration is to be accomplished. G. H. JACK.



6.—BROADWARD BRIDGE, AFTER BEING WIDENED.

SUBURBAN INSOMNIA

LAST night I lay awake in bed
To hear the wind leap overhead
And clatter down with wholesome howls
Among the broken chimney-cowls ;
A roaring huntsman, giving chase
To everything about the place,
Till his hallooing in my brain
Aroused forgotten dreams again :
Dreams that were born where the winds blow
In callow days—some while ago.

A ship ; my old self in her bows
As through the grey North Sea she ploughs
South and east from the Port o' Leith
With a pall of smoke and a bone in her teeth,
Taking a cargo of coal and me
To an ancient town in the Low Country. . . .
But my friend the skipper, he never guessed
My feet were set on a heathen quest—
And had he asked, I had answered him :
" I seek the land at the world's rim
The fairy land of the tales of Grimm—
The home of the gnome and the old kobold
And the dark forest and the Rhinegold."
For I was a foolish green-sick dreamer
Travelling cheap on an old tramp steamer.

Last night in bed I lay awake
With the old longing, the old ache. . . .
By breakfast-time the wind died down,
I caught my usual train to town.

The Border hills : upon the scree
My boots are crunching merrily
Where dawning April's rainy sheen
Spangles a world of gold and green,
And the bright glory of all earth springing
Swells in the song my heart is singing—
The hills heard it, I sang to them :
" I'll sweep your heights with my garments hem
And pluck the stars for a diadem ;
No wall but will fall at my trumpet's bawl
And men shall dance to the tune I call ! "
The skies were near and the world was wide
As I strode foot-free by Teviotside.

M. H. G.

THE RATIONING OF DAIRY COWS

A DEFINITE step forward has been made by the Departmental Committee on the Rationing of Dairy Cows in the report they have recently issued (H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 6d. net). Various systems have from time to time been propounded and a certain amount of confusion has undoubtedly prevailed in the minds of dairy farmers anxious to practice methods of accepted soundness. The Committee has, however, been successful in evolving a standard scheme, and recognised authorities have been able to achieve unanimity in this direction. As a matter of practice, the feeding of live stock always involves the knowledge of the underlying principles. It is essential, therefore, to outline those principles upon which successful feeding and rationing depend. The introduction of method into farming is the outcome of the difficulty of making ends meet under the old haphazard conditions, and only in very rare cases is it probable that "rule of thumb" methods will be able to succeed in future. There have, in fact, been introduced into the whole business of farming new ideas and new methods which will mean that those engaged in the industry must vary their practices to meet the new order.

That feeding assumes a predominant position in the management of dairy herds is proved by the figures collected by the Travelling Commission of Enquiry into the cost of milk production in Great Britain when the apportionment of charges involved in the production of a gallon of milk was as follows:

	Winter Per Cent.	Summer Per Cent.
Cost of foods (including grazing)	72.0	53.0
Cost of labour	11.7	14.2
Proportion of rent and rates	1.4	2.1
Depreciation (a) cows	10.0	21.4
(b) plant and machinery	0.6	1.0
Repairs and miscellaneous	2.3	5.0
Delivery (to station or buyer's premises)	2.0	3.3
	100.0	100.0

Correct feeding, therefore, is important from the productive viewpoint as well as from the economical standpoint. If a farmer can effect a saving in the cost of feeding, it has the effect of increasing the price received for his milk. Thus it is that feeding in the future must concern itself as much with a reduction in cost as with relative efficiency for the objects in view.

The principal points to take into account in the rationing of cows are largely dependent on scientific feeding requirements.

THE MAINTENANCE RATION.

This refers to the amount of food necessary to enable the animal to live without doing any work or yielding any milk. On this ration the animal's body neither increases nor decreases in weight, but is merely kept in a stationary but healthy condition. In all cases the maintenance requirements of a large animal are greater than for a small one, but experiments indicate that maintenance requirements are not proportional to weight, but to the amount of body-surface possessed by an animal, in which case a small animal requires more food in proportion to its weight than a large one.

The standards adopted for maintenance are, 6lb. of starch equivalent, including 0.6lb. protein equivalent per 1,000lb. live weight daily.

It is evident from this that it is necessary to know the weight of an animal before its maintenance ration can be ascertained, but in practice it is customary to know the average weight figures applying to the different breeds and to utilise these. Thus the heaviest dairy breed is the South Devon, with an average live weight of 1,150lb. The others are Lincoln Reds and Longhorns, 1,300lb.; Dairy Shorthorn and British Friesian, 1,250lb.; Blue Albion, Welsh Black and Devon, 1,150lb.; Red Poll, 1,100lb.; Ayrshire, 1,000lb.; Guernsey, 950lb.; Kerry, 850lb.; Jersey, 800lb.; and Dexter, 650lb.

THE PRODUCTION RATION.

This concerns the amount of food necessary to make good the demands of the cow for the purposes of secreting milk and the development of the fetus, and it is additional to the maintenance ration. It should also be observed that the production ration is based on the quantity and quality of the milk yielded, and no account is taken of live weight as in the case of the maintenance ration. The standards for production per 10lb. of milk of 3.7 to 3.8 per cent. fat content are 2.50lb. starch equivalent and 0.60lb. protein equivalent. The figures for higher qualities of milk are: 3.9 to 4.0 per cent. 2.60lb. of starch equivalent and 0.63lb. protein equivalent; 4.2 to 4.3 per cent., 2.75lb. starch equivalent and 0.67lb. protein equivalent; 4.45 to 4.55 per cent., 2.87lb. starch equivalent and 0.70lb. protein equivalent; 4.7 to 4.8 per cent., 3.00lb. starch equivalent and 0.74lb. protein equivalent; 5.2 to 5.3 per cent., 3.25lb. starch equivalent and 0.81lb. protein equivalent. In actual practice it is not usual to vary the rations according to the fat production of individual cows, but to take the average fat secretion of the breed as being sufficiently accurate. Thus Dairy Shorthorns

average about 3.7 to 3.8 per cent. of butter fat, whereas Jerseys are in the region of 5.00 per cent.

It is to be noted that in the case of newly calved cows an attempt should be made to stimulate production by the provision of extra food even beyond the amounts required estimated on the actual yield of milk. Thus if a cow calves down and her daily yield is 30lb., which would indicate a ration for that amount, one can frequently increase the yield by giving her a ration always 10 per cent. in advance of her actual production. This is one of the secrets of obtaining good yields, and as the yield rises one should keep the ration in advance of the yield.

MINERAL REQUIREMENTS.

The valuable research work devoted to the mineral needs of dairy cows at the present time leaves little doubt as to minerals being an important item of diet. This particularly applies to heavy producers; these suffer a net loss of minerals from the body, and as a result of malnutrition the healthy functions of the various organs of the body are impaired, particularly general health, breeding capacity and milk yields in subsequent lactations. Four minerals in particular appear to be important, *viz.*, calcium, chlorine, phosphorous and iodine. The steps which can be taken to safeguard these are to adjust the minerals of the ration by additional feeding. In this connection it is natural that the type of ration fed must be taken into account. Thus, good pasture is generally regarded as an ideal food for cows, and the mineral matter is usually satisfactory. The winter feeding period, however, introduces many artificial factors, and most of the concentrated foods are deficient in calcium, chlorine and sodium. These deficiencies in practice can be overcome by feeding sterilised bone meal on an *ad lib.* basis, taking care to limit the amounts allowed at first, as cases have occurred where cows suffering from a mineral deficiency diet have taken an overdose at first. The provision of salt blocks overcomes the chlorine and sodium deficiencies.

It is particularly interesting to observe that exercise and, more particularly, sunlight, increase the percentages of calcium and phosphorous absorbed from the intestines. This particularly emphasises the need for cows to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun in winter, a practice often neglected, and one which calls for the admittance of sunlight to farm buildings on a more generous scale than is usually the case. One can go a long way towards reducing the ill-effects of mineral deficiency in diet during the lactation period by feeding foods rich in mineral matter during the dry or non-producing period, so that a reserve is available to meet the period when the drain is heaviest. There is reason for believing that the natural minerals incorporated with the foods are more easily assimilated than are added inorganic minerals.

DRY MATTER REQUIREMENTS.

It has been previously pointed out in these columns that much importance is to be attached to the dry matter portion of the ration. Ruminants require bulky food for ruminating, but there is a definite limit to the capacity of the digestive tract. The Committee have recommended a variation in the dry matter fed, from 16lb. in the case of a cow nearly dry up to a maximum of 33lb. per day for a heavy yielding cow. Even small cows should receive not less than 12lb. per day.

It will be generally agreed from the points enumerated above that feeding is becoming more and more a science.

POTATO SCAB.

Potato scab is one of the commonest diseases of the potato tuber, and is responsible for loss to the grower through the market value being greatly reduced owing to their blemished appearance, while they are also more liable to decay, and necessitate deeper peeling on the part of the consumer.

This trouble is particularly met with on sandy and gravelly soils, low in organic content, as well as on alkaline soils, which may be naturally so, or due to applications of lime, ashes, soot or the use of certain artificial manures. It was thought at one time that the scab was due to irritation produced by these substances in the soil, but it is now recognised that it is due to various fungi belonging to the group, actinomycetes. These fungi induce irritation, which gives rise to scab formations, which vary according to the species of fungi concerned.

As the result of recent research work in the Leeds University Agricultural Department, it has been possible to prevent severe attacks of scab. The methods of control vary with the type of soil, giving rise to the fungi. Thus, in the case of sandy and sharp soils, the organic or vegetable matter must be increased. On the farm this can take the form of ploughing in a green crop, while in gardens decayed leaves and grass mowings have proved to be excellent for the counteracting of scab. It is considered that from ten to twenty tons of green crop should be ploughed in per acre. Where an alkaline soil is a root cause, the application of alkaline materials should be avoided, and dependence should be placed on superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia as the most suitable artificials in their respective groups. In small gardens a dressing of flowers of sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. per square yard has proved beneficial, especially after the lapse of one season.

Two other points which require attention are that sound seed should always be planted, for the eyes of badly scabbed tubers tend to be damaged, while the peelings from scabbed potatoes should not make their way to the manure heap, nor should pigs be fed on affected potatoes unless the latter have been previously boiled.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS REPORT.

The report of the activities of the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture during 1924 makes very interesting reading. The present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease makes it particularly interesting to refer to previous outbreaks, in view of the costly nature of this disease within recent years. During 1924 there were 1,440 outbreaks, necessitating the slaughter of 42,000 cattle, 28,000 sheep and 17,000 pigs, at a compensation cost of nearly £1,400,000.

One item, especially, is of more than ordinary interest. There has from time to time been a tendency to regard the quarantining arrangements made for imported dogs as being too harsh. The period is six months, and that this is not a day too long is proved from the experiences of 1924. Thus, a fox terrier landed from India on December 22nd, 1924, showed the first signs of rabies developing on June 13th, 1925, that is five and a half months after the date of landing. If one allows for the voyage, it proves that the dog must have been bitten at least six and a half months before the disease appeared.

The 1924 figures for the imports of Canadian store cattle, once again show that this trade is a long way from reaching the stage when it can materially influence the price of meat in this country. Thus 45,853 animals were landed. The report is on sale at H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net.

THE REFRIGERATED BEEF, MUTTON AND LAMB TRADE.

When it is realised that the trade in refrigerated beef, mutton and lamb amounts to practically half the meat requirements of Great Britain, it tends to emphasise the fact that the difficulties of the home producer are increased, particularly as the quality of much of the imported meat is of a very high order. The country districts, which at one time could claim immunity from the invasion of imported meat, have now no such claim, and the organisations responsible for the imports of meat are both powerful and efficient. In consequence, the Markets and Co-operation Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture has just issued a report on this trade (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. net), partly because the market and distributing machinery concerned make a natural background for studying the marketing and distribution of home-produced meat.

The descriptive survey which is given indicates the concentration which has taken place in making the best use of production and markets, but from the British viewpoint it is distinctly interesting to observe that the frozen meat trade has developed considerably on the Continent. This reacts in two ways on this country. Firstly, our producing colonies are likely to have a wider market for their meat produce, while, secondly, consumers in this country are not promised any reduction in prices which follows this increased demand in other countries. Thus, Italy, France, Belgium and Germany are taking increased quantities of frozen meat, and though they are principally taking the poorer qualities of meat, there are indications that the better qualities are becoming more acceptable.

If this trade continues to develop, it is very possible that it may also considerably help the home production of beef, for if the price margin between the imported and home-produced is narrowed, then there will be an increased demand for the home-produced. This is one possibility which agriculturists would do well to bear in mind. They shou'd avoid over-stressing the advantages of dairy farming, as distinct from beef production.

IN-FOAL MARES IN WINTER.

It is not sufficiently realised that the type of feeding given to foal mares may influence the health and vigour of the progeny produced, apart from the health of the parent animal. Some practices which have met with much success at the Canadian Government Farm relate to the provision of mineral matter during pregnancy, and a method of combating joint evil or joint ill in the foal. The mineral feeding which has proved satisfactory is to provide a mixture of salt, sterilised bone flour and charcoal, given on the self-choice method.

The remedy, which has given good results in the prevention of joint ill, is to give during the winter months of pregnancy one teaspoonful of potassium iodide in the drinking water twice monthly, as, for example, on the first and fifteenth days of each month. This disease has given rise to a great deal of loss in this country, and there is no reason why horse-breeders should not give the remedy a trial. Even if it does not always answer, it can at least do no harm.

THE GOLFER'S "SUPPRESSED COMPLEX"

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

I WAS watching an important match the other day, and one of the players got into a bunker. He played a shot out of it which did not satisfy him, whereupon he dug his niblick into the sand, not exactly angrily, but yet with intention, as if he meant to hurt it. Said one of the onlookers, "I thought nothing could upset So-and-so; it is rather a comfort to see that he can be rattled like other people." "Not so," answered another and more experienced spectator. "Not to be afraid of showing some emotion is a sign of strength, not weakness." In this particular case, at any rate, the second spectator was, I am sure, right. The player was not "rattled"; he had control over himself and his game, but he felt that a little outlet for his emotion would do him good and not harm; he was not afraid of giving way to it, as far as his game was concerned, and he was not self-conscious as to what other people might think.

There are players of a naturally placid disposition and an undemonstrative nature who never want to give the offending bunker "a good hard knock." There are others who would dearly like to, but dare not, knowing that, if once they give any vent to their feelings, they will be neither to hold nor to bind. They so subdue their fiery natures—and all honour to them for doing so—that they walk round the course like men in a trance, wearing the expressionless mask of professional billiard players; but they are not necessarily the men to back in a crisis, for all that, for they sometimes think so much about being calm that they forget to think about hitting the ball. Someone wrote once of Byron seeking "the conspicuous solitude which that nobleman loved." There are some golfers whose calm is much of the same character.

The fact is that a golfer must be a very good-tempered man before he can safely show temper. I remember very well playing in a four-ball game some years ago against a friend of mine of a singularly cheerful disposition. I had been holing some criminally long and lucky putts, and on the last green down went another, to put two more half-crowns in our pockets over the bye. My friend, with a beaming smile, exclaimed, "Confound him! he's holed another," and sent his putter slithering along the green at the height of my ankles, only to be avoided by a dexterous jump. Perhaps this is an excessive example of giving outlet to the emotions. But he was one of the very few golfers of my acquaintance who could do such a thing without other people either suspecting him of being angry or being angry with him themselves. He is a very good-tempered golfer: I am a very bad tempered one. I have thrown my club at many inanimate objects, but I should never dare, nor, indeed, desire to throw it at a human being, because I know that, if I did so, I should be blind with fury and should throw to kill. The nearest I have come to it was when I chased a young playfellow with a croquet mallet. No blood flowed, but it clearly made some impression on him, for, when we met last year, after forty years separation, his first remark was, "We have not met since we fought with croquet mallets."

I had only just come home from watching the match which has provided me with my text, when I chanced to open the

American *Golf Illustrated*, and there, as if Heaven-sent for my purpose, was an article by Dr. Riley, who is Professor of Philosophy at Vassar College. He tells an interesting story to illustrate the perils of trying to hide the emotions. It leads, apparently, to the golfer suffering from a "suppressed complex." The emotions in his story were those of joy rather than anger, but the moral is, I take it, the same. A certain professional was playing a round on a course he did not know, and had the rare good luck to hole two of the short holes in one stroke apiece. His second one came at the sixteenth hole, where his wife was watching. She said to him, "Well, Jack, you're doing pretty well," to which he replied laconically, bottling up all the natural excitement that was in him, "Pretty well." If he could keep steady, all records would be smashed. At the seventeenth all went well, but at the last hole "the suppressed complex had its revenge and Jack blew up." One ball went out of bounds, a second was topped, there were other tragedies, and there was no record.

The professor's comment is that "The human mind is a curious contraption and the best plan is to humor it." Poor Jack should not have been so proud and stiff. He should not have behaved as if two ones in a round was nothing out of the common; he should have confessed to his wife that he was much pleased with himself. "Pretty well!" he might have said to her. "D—d well, I call it." And then the complex having had its outlet, would have forgiven the big D and allowed him to finish in faultless fours. That is the moral and I can faithfully promise the professor that if and when I do two ones in a round I will pirouette on one leg, throw my club in the air, fall on my caddy's neck, and generally let loose my complex in such a way that it shall have no possible excuse for making me blow up.

If Dr. Riley had stopped with that story I should have blessed his name whenever I stamped or said "Tut, tut," or falsely accused my caddie of moving, knowing that I was only humouring that "curious contraption," my mind. But, alas! with his next sentence he has sown in my mind a horrible uneasiness on a rather different point. He says that many a golfer "believes that the hole with the unlucky number is his hoodoo hole." The explanation is that it generally takes about two hours to reach the thirteenth hole (I am glad it does not always do so in this country and in this cold weather), and that two hours is the "normal span of attention." So the golfer's attention begins to wander when he comes to the hole with the unlucky number, and disaster is the result. The cure is to light a cigarette and look at the scenery, but I find little comfort in that, because I have never hitherto in all my life thought of the thirteenth hole as being unlucky. Certainly, I have disliked it when I have been beaten there by six and five, but that is all. And now, the next time I play it, I am sure to think of this accursed superstition with calamitous results. O, Professor, Professor, when I bang my niblick in that bunker in front of the thirteenth green, with wholly unsuppressed emotion, I shall wish I had your venerable head there to bang, too.

CORRESPONDENCE

CASUALTIES AT THE ZOO.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I should like to point out that a high death-rate among animals of a certain species in a wild state is no sort of defence of an equally high death-rate among the same creatures when kept in confinement. What would be thought of the attendant at a trout-farm if he attempted to justify his losses of young fish on the plea that "even in nature, only a very few could be expected to survive"? The great majority of animals in a wild state die by violence from causes to which they are not exposed in captivity. Unless you have an extraordinary run of bad luck, or are dealing with very delicate species, to show the normal "wild" rate of mortality among captive animals is to give evidence of gross mismanagement. The "couple of hundred baby tree-frogs" would not have succumbed in a state of nature to obscure infantile ailments: most of them would have been eaten by birds and reptiles and destroyed by parasitic flies. If they experienced the "natural" rate of mortality at the Zoo, where their enemies were absent, one is led to conclude that it is because they received the food and accommodation adequate for ten baby tree-frogs only. This is just the kind of thing of which critics of the Zoo's management of its animals complain. If the Society did not want to rear two hundred little frogs of one species, why did it attempt to keep such an enormous number? I have reared baby tree-frogs myself and have found the mortality among them to be exceedingly small if you do not try to keep more than you can attend to properly.—E. T.

THE DECADENCE OF ENGLISH POLO.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I notice that only one of your correspondents has taken up an important point raised in the original article, *viz.*, the absence of a reliable text book on polo pony schooling. With this I entirely agree. It is not easy, within the scope of a letter, to deal with the inaccuracy of existing books; all I can do is to select a few striking extracts to show the sort of thing one has to contend with. Here, for one, is a point about which I am always being consulted by puzzled students. In what I may call standard work on polo we read the following: "Another fruitful source of making ponies shy off the ball, is the habit some riders adopt of not drawing back the left leg and pressing it against the pony's side (so as to prevent the hindquarters from swinging round to the left) at the moment when they lean to the off side and forward in the act of striking the ball." Now, in the first place, if the leg be drawn back the rider's heel will touch his pony in the wrong place, too far back, instead of in the correct place where it is most effective, *viz.*, just behind the girth. In the second place, if the pony has learned to obey the leg, he will turn his quarters, in obedience to leg pressure, across the line of the ball, about the worst fault a pony can contract; while if he has *not* been taught to obey the leg, it is not possible to predict what effect, if any, its pressure will have. As a matter of cold fact, a pony is just as liable to shy away with its fore-end, which necessitates correction by a stronger leg pressure with the right leg than the left. Now let us glance at one of the most recent books on riding, from which I will quote one extract: "Some people are very much concerned at a horse putting his tongue over the bit, and have all sorts of devices, like grid-irons, to overcome the habit. Personally, I have never been able to understand why. I have ridden many horses with this trick, and unless I look, I am unable to tell whether the tongue is over the bit or not. Left alone, he will put it back again when he feels so inclined, and I think we should be satisfied with that." Is there a rider in the world so inexperienced or so wanting in perception as not to know the fallacy of this? I cannot imagine what the author was thinking of when he wrote it. Does not every horseman know the feeling, amounting to something akin to despair, when he realises that a horse is showing a tendency to contract this exasperating habit, for which there is no cure when once it is established and which, whenever practised, destroys all control? I will content myself with one more quotation of some astonishing lapses which mar another recent and otherwise excellent work. In a chapter specially devoted to the schooling of the polo pony, the author is giving instructions how to pull up correctly, and, by way of assisting the reader after light,

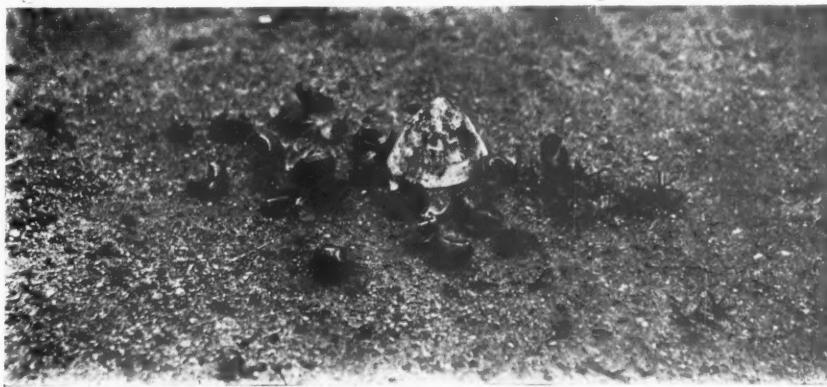
he explains the pony's part in the manœuvre, analysing the movement of each leg and the distribution of weight. I wish I could reproduce the illustration that accompanies his amazing explanation, as it exhibits nearly every fault and, moreover, shows that the rider has had to take both hands to stop his pony. He writes: "The head is raised and the fore-hand tipped up instead of being propelled forward by the fore-legs. The hind legs are brought up close under the centre of gravity and take the weight, the hocks being kept bent to check propulsion, which would otherwise be obtained by straightening them. Great strain is put on the loins which must hold up the fore hand supported on the ground by the hind legs." What is the unfortunate student to make of these and similar instructions, which, I am sorry to say, I could multiply?—SPINDRIFT.

A NEW USE FOR A LIMPET SHELL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am sending you a photograph which seems rather a unique one of a thrush's anvil,

of the others. Every now and then one of the birds would utter the long, sweet bubbling call associated with its courting days, and heard in all its beauty on moorlands in April and May. This call, heard in autumn, missed the full plaintiveness of the spring song, but it made a good attempt at it. It was given by a solitary bird, and seemed to be addressed to no one in particular, for after calling, the bird would, as a rule, again resume its feeding. Sometimes after calling, the bird left the mud and flew over the bank on to the marsh, where it was out of sight. From the scanty observations I was able to make, it seemed that the call notes, originated more from exuberance of feeling than from any excitement caused by the vicinity of any other curlew. The bird was always entirely alone when calling, a flock of them was always quiet. Mallards have been busy courting since September. The ducks, with bills pressed into their breasts, were swimming hurriedly about, quacking continuously, while the drakes kept company with them. They were making a great deal of noise and were evidently in a state of much



A THRUSH'S NOVEL ANVIL.

it being very rare for a limpet shell to be used for the purpose. There were plenty of stones which might have been used. When it was first found the shell was thick at the top with the mucus of the snails, but a storm came on and washed it clean before I arrived with the camera. *Helix nemoralis* is the species of the snails, and they were of different colours, ranging from very pale yellow to bright orange, pink, white, and various shades of brown. The ground was quite bright with all the different shades.—ELEANOR SHIFFNER.

AUTUMNAL COURTING DISPLAY OF CERTAIN BIRDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—During October I was watching migration on a stretch of salt marshes covered, or partially so, by the tide at high water. When the tide went out, wide areas of mud were left uncovered, and were visited by flocks of wading birds in search of food. Large parties of curlews were always there, as a rule each bird feeding alone, walking about independently

excitement. At the beginning of October the flamingoes at the Zoo were indulging in a very interesting display. Uttering that curiously hoarse note between a growl and a bark, with their necks stretched out low above the water, and feathers of the back raised upright. This display was slow and deliberate, as are all the movements of the flamingoes, and took some minutes for its performance. Then the noise subsided and the birds fed or moved about; but soon began again. Sometimes there were only two performers, at others a large party of them would join in, standing in a semicircle with their necks stretched out to the centre. Mr. Abel Chapman mentions, in "Bird Life on the Borders," page 208, that blackcocks, grouse and golden plover all indulge in this "pseudo-erotism" in the autumn. It would be most interesting to know if any of the many ornithologists among your readers can give any further information on the subject. For it seems curious that, as there are certain birds that indulge in this display in the autumn, why others of the same species should show no excitement at all.—M. G. S. Best.



THE FLAMINGOES' AUTUMN DISPLAY.

CAMOUFLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a local sportsman who recently died at Preston. He frequently used this curious suit when out shooting, and



A LANCASHIRE BRAVE IN HIS WAR PAINT.

told me that it often brought him great success. He used it in conjunction with a home-made rattle when calling up corncrakes. He was the author of an interesting book called "The Bullet Crossbow," which you may have come across.—STANLEY CROOK.

[Suits of this nature are quite frequently used by professional wildfowlers on the East Coast, and are most useful when one is stalking curlew or lying up in a gun pit. We are afraid, however, that such a suit, even when used with a rattle, would be of little use to-day for calling up the corncrake, for this bird seems to be decreasing with lamentable rapidity.—ED.]

PEER-BISHOPS IN THE CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The story of the peer-bishop owner of Ickworth, in your October 31st and November 7th issues, is of interest to a Church history student. Ecclesiastical history certainly has few instances of peer-bishops—a lord-spiritual and temporal in one. Beginning with Odo, Prince-Bishop of Bayeux and half-brother of William I, who was also Earl of Kent before he was sent back, a prisoner, to Normandy. In the next century, the twelfth, we find King Stephen's brother, Henry of Blois, who was Count of Boulogne while Bishop of Winchester, 1140-74. I find no peer-bishops after the latter's death for over seven hundred years—in fact, not till Bishop Hervey, the subject of your above-mentioned articles, who seems to have broken the precedents already mentioned in the Church's history when he succeeded to the earldom of Bristol. In 1801 Charles Agar, Earl of Normanton, was Archbishop of Dublin; the same see had Lord Plunket for its occupant in 1886. Forty years previously (1840) another Lord Plunket was made Bishop of the united see of Tuam, Killala and Achonry, with Viscount Mountmorres as Dean. In 1839

Lord Riversdale—an Irish baron—was appointed Bishop of the united see of Clonfert, Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh. Lord Fitzgerald, heir to the dukedom of Leinster, was Dean of Kilmor, Elphin and Ardagh. The Marquess of Donegal was Dean of Raphoe from 1832 to 1873. The marquise of Waterford has supplied three archbishops in the Irish Church, viz., Lords John, George and Marcus Gervais Beresford, who, from 1822 to 1886, occupied the See of Armagh, and the Hon. William Beresford, who was Archbishop of Tuam from 1795 to 1819. By the way, besides the distinguished Bishop Hervey, Earl of Bristol, another descendant of the family was Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1869 to 1894, and his predecessor was Lord Auckland, who was bishop of the see from 1854 to 1869. The see of Tuam had for its archbishops from 1782 to 1862 no fewer than five sons of Irish peers in succession. Clergy peers who have held minor posts, from dean downwards, in the Church are legion; also, there have been hosts of instances of peers as humble rectors and vicars, from the Reformation to the present day. I am not aware of how a peer-bishop signs his name; would the peerage signature be used, or the episcopal? Did the worthy Bishop Hervey sign as follows: F. Derry, or use his temporal title, i.e., Bristol?—HUBERT BURROWS.

A CYPRUS CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

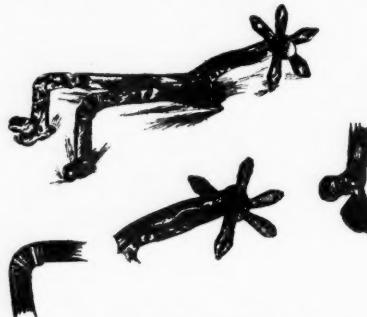
SIR,—The enclosed photographs from Famagusta, Cyprus, may possibly interest your readers. The history of the island is most romantic, but space does not permit of any lengthy reference thereto in a short letter of this kind. Perhaps the most interesting period is that following its capture by Richard Cœur de Lion, the English king who, according to our French friends, was not English at all. After that monarch's crushing defeat of the treacherous Isaac Comnenus, Cyprus was sold to the Knights Templar, who, in turn, vended it to Guy de Lusignan, the founder of a dynasty which endured for three centuries. Under this régime many hundreds of churches were erected, one of the most important being the Cathedral of St. Nicholas at Famagusta, which was begun in A.D. 1300. This is to-day one of the world's architectural paradoxes. The great church lifts its still noble form among broken walls and heaps of stones and rubbish. Humble Turkish cafés and shops are close at hand, semi-tropical trees cast their shadows over the Gothic portals; in the narrow courtyard stands a primitive Moslem fountain. All the original glass of the windows has disappeared, pinnacles and roofs have shared the same fate, and an incongruous minaret elevates itself at the west front. The interior is whitewashed, the pillars bearing inscriptions from the Koran. Naturally, all images and statuettes have long since vanished, such things being anathema to the devout Mohammedan. There are in Stamboul a number of Byzantine churches which have been converted into mosques, but the transformation does not leave the same impression on the mind because,

of course, the Turks adopted the same domical design when they came to erect their religious buildings in the city conquered by them in 1453. But when one lands on an island which is now a British colony largely inhabited by people of Greek extraction, and hears a Turkish muezzin calling to prayer from a Gothic cathedral reminiscent of Rheims, paradox can, surely, go no further.—W. E. BULKELEY.

A FIND OF OLD SPURS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I send you two sketches of a pair of spurs found at Adlington, near Chorley in Lancashire, during the making of a drain.



WHAT THE DRAIN-MAKER FOUND.

If you care to reproduce them in COUNTRY LIFE I shall be glad to have the opinion of someone expert in these matters as to their period. The spurs are of metal and have been plated.—T. C. PORTEUS.

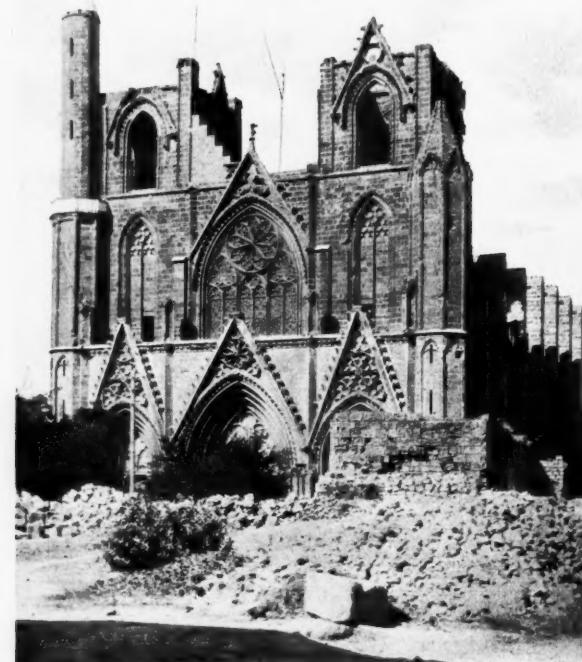
FRISTON MILL IN SUSSEX.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Can nothing be done to preserve this very prominent land and sea mark? Renovation or restoration is, perhaps, out of the question. Sails, in the last resort, may possibly have to go; indeed, in their present state they are likely to bring the whole structure down in the next gale; but, before it is too late, it need not be a costly matter to give at least another fifty years of life to the body of the mill, if for no other reason than that it forms an essential and traditional adjunct to one of the most characteristic pieces of landscape in Europe. Ringmer Mill, some dozen miles off, is now, I find, merely a post and a pedestal. Cannot magnates recognise that such things are, increasingly, a monetary asset? Cannot a county whose archaeological society numbers over a thousand members "wangle," persuade or insist?—ARTHUR BATCHELOR.



THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. NICHOLAS AT FAMAGUSTA, WHICH WAS BEGUN IN A.D. 1300.



There's no comfort o' nights without good lights

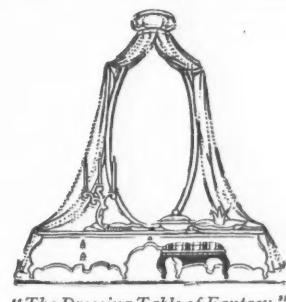
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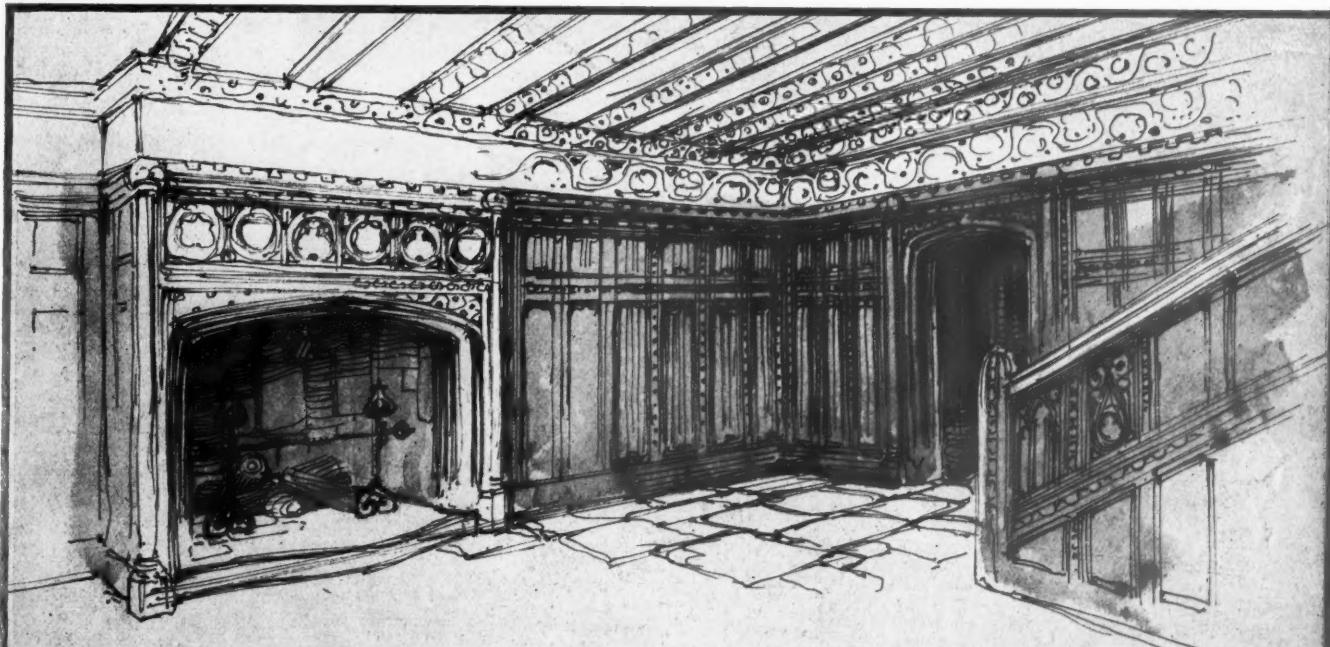
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AT DERBY AND HURST PARK

CONFUSING FORM OF THE TWO YEAR OLDS.

LAST week for the first time in its history, the Derby Cup could not be run for owing to fog. It is rather curious that this should have been so, bearing in mind how frequently, in a comparative sense, the Manchester November Handicap, which comes only a week later, has been abandoned for that reason. Strange to say, the two preceding days of the meeting at Derby were unusually fine and bright, and in that sense gave no warning of the third day's unpleasant visitation. I think the winner that interested me most was the two year old Bulger, a brown colt by Bridge of Earn, that won the Rangemore Maiden Plate for two year olds. Bulger had never won a race at the time of entry for that race. In the interval, however, he had won first at Sandown Park and then at Birmingham. Each time he only won by a head, which fact undoubtedly deluded many people into the belief that he was no more than ordinary, and that those horses which had been placed to him would have reasonable chances of turning the tables on subsequent occasions. What a deceiver he was to show himself!

BULGER'S VICTORY.

In the Birmingham race Lord Wolverton's Vallon from Mr. Lambton's stable had been third close up. In the belief that Vallon had improved up to Derby he was most seriously backed to beat Bulger, there being an allowance of an additional 3lb., making 13lb. in all. It was the way in which Mrs. Carthew's colt won at Derby that so impressed. At the outset he seemed to find it difficult to go the pace, and with Vallon making the best of his way home, the odds certainly appeared on the latter. Then Bulger showed his true self. Entering on the fifth and last furlong he suddenly found a tremendous burst of speed, which brought him alongside Vallon. For a few strides the big colt thought he had done enough and appeared to be surprised when his jockey asked him to go on. The answer, however, was forthcoming. Out he shot to win in really paralysing style with three lengths to spare.

Bulger is an uncommonly big and powerful colt for one of his age, but then his sire, Bridge of Earn, has more often than not got powerful stock. Physically, the two year old is very good indeed to look upon. He has a wonderful back and quarters, generous bone, and a fine, strong outlook. Before he went out to race I thought he might be faulted on the score of being rather heavy shouldered, while there is unusual width between his forelegs. As a rule, high class performers are not so moulded, but Bulger must be an exception, as he is a particularly true galloper. Altogether, he is an individual that impresses me immensely, and he would not want for backers were he taking on the better known cracks of the season.

The very able young Epsom trainer, Stanley Wootton, has reason to be particularly proud of him, for it was he who gave 2,600 guineas for him as a yearling. The son of Bridge of Earn and Black Gem was sent up for sale at Doncaster by the Irish breeder, Mr. D. R. Browning. Stanley Wootton was acting for Sir Edward Hulton, and, after his death, Bulger was one of those that came up for sale. Writing from memory, I fancy he made something like 4,000 guineas as an untried two year old, that is, untried in a public sense. Wootton must have known what he was bidding for, or obviously he would not have gone to such a price for his patron, Mrs. Carthew. Bridge of Earn was an extremely well bred horse, being by Cylene from Santa Brigida, by St. Simon out of Bridget, by Master Kildare. It is breeding which suggests that Lord Derby had something to do with Bridge of Earn. I certainly think he had the mare Santa Brigida. Bulger's dam, Black Gem, is by Black Jester from Lady Brilliant, and I do not need to turn to any books to know that this mare was bred by Mr. J. B. Joel at his Chilwickbury Stud. Black Gem must have been allowed to go at some drafting sale, and so we now have her responsible for this very good colt we know by the name of Bulger. We shall, I think, hear much more of him to his credit.

Mr. George Lambton has on previous occasions finished flat racing seasons with a flourish. He was certainly going strongly at Derby until the fog came along. Thus, for Mrs. Arthur James, he won the Chesterfield Nursery with Herbalist and the Osmaston Nursery with Genero. For Lord Derby he won the Markeaton Plate with Torlonia, who the previous week had been beaten out of the first three at Liverpool in the race won by Harpist. On this occasion Torlonia won with rare ease, which, while being refreshing enough to thick and thin followers of these colours, was a decided blow to all who banked their maximum on Amethystine improving on her capital second to Donzelon for the Liverpool Cup. Amethystine found only Torlonia too good for her. I notice, by the way, that the winner is among those which Lord Derby is sending up for sale at Newmarket next month. Amethystine is leased by an Irish breeder, Mr. P. A. Kirby, and I expect she will be reverting to him now. She has raced in the colours of the Dowager Lady Nunburnholme, for whom she won the Jubilee Handicap this year.

Herbalist's win of the chief Nursery at Derby was foreshadowed by his very good second to Devachon for the Knowsley Nursery at Liverpool. We were reminded by his win of the

excellence of Devachon, who at Liverpool gave him 15lb. and beat him by half a length. At Derby Lord Woolavington's Legionnaire, conceding 19lb., was among the routed. He may have had no chance with Herbalist at the weights, but he should have done better than actually was the case. I wish now he had not run, if only because I am sure he could not have been right or he would not have been beaten so far from home. The going was not bad enough to be blamed. Genero was bred by his owner, being by Son in Law from Daniella, who was racing a few seasons ago.

Some year there will come along a great two year old that will continue to be great throughout his racing life. He is a long time coming. If Coronach had not taken part in the race for the Middle Park Plate, we might have been thinking big things of him. As it is, there is no colt or filly really outstanding. Mr. Dawkins, when he framed the Free Handicap, may have thought that the champion had come at last in Legatee, since he placed him at the top on the same mark as Coronach, though he had only been seen in public once to win a small race at Newmarket. Had he won the Great Two Year Old Stakes at Hurst Park last Saturday it might have been so different. He would still have been unbeaten, and we could have gone through the winter making him the subject of flattering conjecture, even though, owing to the death of his nominator, Sir Edward Hulton, he is not now in the classic races. As it was, he could only finish third to the filly, Bella Minna, and the grey colt, Rosehearty. Behind them in this quite interesting test were Embargo, Pantera, Colorado, Alexandrian, Friar Wile, and a French filly named Mackwille.

Legatee's trouble was that he did not appear to stay the six furlongs. His speed was there for all to see. Friar Wile, too, ran very fast until his stamina gave out, which is not unusual in horses bred as he is. It was then that Rosehearty raced in earnest with Legatee, and just as one felt that the latter was being worsted, Bella Minna challenged in grim earnest to win. The odd thing is that it was stamina that availed her, though many feared she would fall in this respect, as she had appeared to do at York when second to Lex for the Gimcrack Stakes. Perhaps it was not such a fluke after all when Lex beat Coronach for the Middle Park Plate! Perhaps he should have been at the top of the Free Handicap! Anyhow, he has some pretensions to be placed there now, with the whole of the season in full review. But the outstanding fact is that there is no real champion among the two year olds of 1925. Those claiming to be in the front rank, apparently, have little between them as indicated by the bewildering way in which they have beaten each other.

There was a time when, as a companion race at this Hurst Park fixture, there was a mile and six furlong event for three year olds. I remember seeing Lord Derby's grand little filly Selene winning it soon after this owner had won the event for two year olds with Pharos. Last year the event was apparently held for the last time. Only two survived to go to the post and St. Germans beat Straitlace pointless. One may regret that the event has been allowed to drop out. Still, there is no object in retaining something which languishes, probably because it comes too late in the year, when the best three year olds have finished their active work. The match between the Oaks winner, Straitlace, and St. Germans, who was in great form that autumn, was of far more interest than the mile and six furlong handicap which was substituted last week-end.

THIS SEASON'S THREE YEAR OLDS.

Of the 1925 three year olds of note, Manna, we know, has been at the stud for some time, preparing for his first season. Solaro was retired for the year immediately after his St. Leger triumph, while Picaroon was only just coming to his best when he started to string together some successes at Newbury and Newmarket. Altogether, there would not have been much chance of a really attractive race for three year olds at Hurst Park this week-end. Zambo, too, has not been seen since the St. Leger, but next year, if the Hurst Park executive open the race in good time, they should persuade owners to keep their horses going. The event ought not to be lost for good.

I am just a little bit doubtful at the time of writing as to whether there will be racing at Manchester and Sandown Park this Saturday, which is the day set apart for the funeral of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. A decision to abandon would mean the loss of the November Handicap, attached to which is a substantial prize. Cloudbank is to attempt to win with the big burden of 10st. To do so would be to create a new record for the race, the previous best having been the win of Corrie Roy under 9st. 10lb. in a field of fourteen. That happened thirty-two years ago, when the winner was a five year old. Cloudbank is a four year old, and his attempt will be watched with much interest. They are not a formidable lot in the race, which will be helpful to his cause, but I am wondering how he is going to be equal to giving just about 3st. to such useful three year olds as Duvet and Tournesol. There is a four year old named Ormuzd that it might pay to keep in mind, but I am told that Alec Taylor will win for the French owner, M. M. Calmann with Tournesol. PHILIPPOS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

GREAT SALE IN THE MIDLANDS

IN looking over the lists of property sold, it is not found that any particular district enjoys a strong preference. Activity prevails in the demand for country houses everywhere, and old or new, with or without a large acreage, properties change hands with a readiness that has never been surpassed in the history of the Estate Market. One reason is, doubtless, as has been often suggested in these columns, that the purchase of a country house is recognised as a remunerative employment of spare capital. It yields in rental value a good return with absolute security, and the pleasures of ownership are now generally appreciated. Very absorbing, and a tonic of the best kind, is the adaptation of a property to one's own requirements.

The sustained liveliness in the market for country estates has an important bearing on considerable interests, such as those represented by the building, furnishing and similar trades, and modern educated taste for fine workmanship makes its influence felt in the employment of persons of artistic talent and originality, for special decorative and other work, and should do much to bring about a strong revival of true personal craftsmanship.

One of the most important auctions ever held in Leicestershire has been completed by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, the St. James's Square firm acting in conjunction with the Leicester agents, Messrs. Warner, Sheppard and Wade and P. L. Kirby. It was Bradgate House and 6,100 acres, under instructions from Mrs. K. H. V. Grey. Bradgate was formerly a seat of the seventh Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

In all there were 227 lots, and the sale of 220 lots realised £226,650. The first day's total, every lot being sold, amounted to over £51,000, the second day's to within a few pounds of £79,000, and the third day's was equally successful. Single lots fetched as much as £25,000—for example, the Groby Granite Quarries, sold to the tenants; and Groby Old Hall Farm, once the home of Elizabeth Woodville, made £6,800 for 246 acres. The northermost portion of the estate is on the border of Charnwood Forest and comprises hill and dale, woodlands and timber-capped ridges, commanding panoramic views of great beauty and extent. The sale afforded an opportunity of acquiring small parcels for development in the Forest district. The rapid expansion of Leicester towards the southern boundary of the property renders this portion valuable as potential building land. Bradgate is rich in minerals. The woodlands, chiefly oak, had been let to meet the requirements of both large and small buyers.

THE BUNGALOW TOTAL.

LORD LEVERHULME'S sale at Rivington Lodge was most successful. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley completed the sale of the contents of the Bungalow for a total of £23,795. The Bungalow was built, by the late Lord Leverhulme, on the hills above Bolton. High prices were realised throughout, including a Hepplewhite mahogany suite, £130; a Stuart walnut armchair, £210; a Sheraton mahogany secretaire bookcase, £200; a tulipwood semicircular cabinet, £300; eight Chippendale chairs, 150 guineas; and a Persian circular carpet, £310. The pictures included "Suspense," by Burton Barber, 135 guineas; "Haymaking and Lovemaking," by Sir Hubert Herkomer, 110 guineas; "The River Gloom" (Limehouse), by C. Napier Hemy, 135 guineas; "Selling Fish in the Isle of Wight," by George Morland, 180 guineas; "The Rondel," by Tom Mostyn, 160 guineas; and "Monna Rosa," by G. D. Rossetti, £200.

Pinewood, Witney, which was to have been offered by auction, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on behalf of Lord Daryngton, was sold privately beforehand.

The auction of the first portion of Bury and Pilkington estates will be held by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Bury on January 14th. The sale comprises 5,400 acres, within a few miles of Manchester. The properties, in and around Bury and Radcliffe, include forty-nine farms, numerous residences, sites, a brickworks and a quarry.

TOWN HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

THE late Mr. Claude Watney's town mansion has been sold. Messrs. Collins and Collins announce the sale of No. 20, Charles Street,

Mayfair. This is a noble double-fronted mansion, facing down Chesterfield Street and practically adjoining Chesterfield House. There is a wealth of wrought-iron ornamentation to balconies and railings. The interior rooms are charmingly appointed, with marble mantelpieces, rich ceilings and cornices. There is a drawing-room in green jade, a Chinese room, with silk needlework panels to walls and ceiling. In the rear of the house, dividing the main building from the garage, is an Oriental garden, in marble, with a fountain. The stabling and garage are ample.

Among the town houses in the market is No. 35, Chesham Place, Belgravia, now being offered for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The house contains beautiful rooms decorated in Italian marbles and mosaics. The firm has sold the lease of a Georgian house, No. 23, Cheyne Walk; the Crown lease of No. 16, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park; and No. 100, Queen's Gate (a block of private suites); and has disposed of No. 20, Hans Crescent, for Sir Tresham Lever, Bt.

Lady Juliet Trevor has taken a lease of No. 19, Carlton House Terrace; and Sir George Macpherson-Grant, Bt., in Sackville Street, Piccadilly, through the same firm.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have been instructed to offer the direct Westminster lease of No. 7, Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, by auction in January.

HOUSES SOLD OR OFFERED.

PLEWLANDS, one of the show places of the Haslemere district, has just been sold by Messrs. C. Bridger and Son.

Tillworth House, an old-fashioned stone residence three miles from Axminster, just inside the Dorset border of Devon, with 567 acres, is coming under the hammer of Messrs. Clark and Manfield at Axminster on December 10th, the Jermyn Street firm having divided the estate into forty-five lots. The growing timber is largelyotted for felling, but regard has been had to the retention of enough trees for shelter and amenity. The firm has sold Harboles, West Chiltington, Messrs. King and Chasemore acting jointly with them.

Harpden property of 40 acres, called Pollards, and White Lodge, Giggs Hill Green, Esher, have been disposed of by Messrs. Squire, Herbert and Co.

Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor's list includes for sale a house on which £10,000 has been spent in improvements in the last twelve months, to wit, the Leicestershire hunting-box, at Billesdon, known as Sludge Hall. The 125 acres are adapted for use as a training establishment, and it is hardly necessary to say of the house that it embodies every approved idea for comfort and luxury. The grounds are of an exceedingly attractive character, and the price, which has been notified to us, seems very reasonable, as there is no need to spend any more money on the house.

On behalf of Mr. G. E. D. Langley, Messrs. Norfolk and Prior have sold Corsley House, Warminster. The purchaser was represented by Messrs. Osborn and Mercer (Albemarle Street, Piccadilly). The property has recently been the subject of a considerable expenditure upon restoration and is an interesting old house, built of stone, partly of the Jacobean period with original mullioned windows, and the remainder Georgian, with 60 acres.

Colonel G. H. Trollope, removing from Fairmile Hatch, Cobham, to Hammershott, Liphook, has requested Messrs. Ewbank and Co. to hold an auction of certain Sheraton and other furniture at Cobham on November 30th and December 1st.

Esher sales by Messrs. Goodman and Mann include that of Fairview, one of the modern residences on the Portsmouth Road, overlooking Sandown Park Racecourse. They have found a purchaser for land in Walton, which concludes the disposal by this firm of the Oakfield estate.

Sales just carried out by Messrs. Fox and Sons in Bournemouth and district total over £122,000, including Ravensdale, McKinley Road; and Saint Foins, another West Cliff property; and 147 plots of building land.

FATE OF MARESFIELD.

TO-DAY is expected to witness the sale of the last of the 700 lots into which the structure of the mansion at Maresfield Park, near Uckfield, has been divided for demolition

purposes by Messrs. Perry and Phillips and Messrs. Douglas Killick. The lots include old Sussex firebacks, among them one illustrating the fable of the Fox and the Stork. The last lot but one in the catalogue is the lodge and gateway, a Tudor replica; and the last lot is wrought-iron gates.

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., acting in conjunction with Messrs. Brackett and Sons, have for some time had the mansion and 30 acres on offer as they stood for a trifl less than £7,000. Following announcements in the Estate Market pages of *COUNTRY LIFE*, there has been, we are informed, a considerable number of experts and others inspecting the house, mainly with the idea of converting it either by reduction, on the principles advocated in a noteworthy contribution recently published in these columns, or—and it is fair to say that these were in the majority in this instance—for adaptation of the mansion as a sort of institution, especially prominent in this connection being those who were representing religious orders. With one accord all the experts seem to have come to the same conclusion, that the dilapidated condition of the structure made it an economic impossibility to proceed with a scheme, and accordingly the auction this week was decided upon. The property has now been absolutely broken up, and the very extensive area of land around the mansion has changed hands at high prices, mostly as sites for country houses.

The Corporation of Guildford has agreed to pay £42,500 for 186 acres of Stoke Park, Guildford, the vendors' agents being Messrs. Prickett and Ellis. The Highgate firm has developed a large area of land in the neighbourhood of the Surrey town. Stoke Park comprises a fine mansion, farm buildings and cottages. There is an old-world rose garden, and a large amount of timber and a well timbered park, an ornamental pond, extensive pleasure grounds and a large area of farm land. The property had a frontage of 6,470ft. to London Road, Nightingale Road and Stoke Road, of which about 1,304ft. have been disposed of, thus leaving considerable frontages which are valuable for building.

Buckland Farm, in the parish of Buckland St. Mary, 163 acres, which was recently advertised by auction, by Messrs. C. R. Morris, Sons and Pearl, has been disposed of by them at a satisfactory figure.

NEW HOUSES AT HOLLAND PARK.

SINCE the announcement was made, in the Estate Market page of *COUNTRY LIFE* of October 3rd, that a portion of the outer strip of the Holland Park estate at Kensington had been laid out as sites of houses, to be known as Ilchester Place, some progress has been noticeable there. The houses are long leasehold, and sell at £7,000 now, but it would not be surprising if, as time goes on, they realise more than that sum, for the amenities of being practically in Holland Park—the famous London estate, not the many streets of old houses that, in one way or another, merely import the name of "Holland Park"—are great, and the number of houses that can enjoy the same measure of that amenity as does Ilchester Place necessarily knows a fixed and not remote limitation, for obvious reasons. When Francis Bacon set down "Commoditie, Firmeness and Delight" as the three things to be sought in architecture, his first desire, for "commoditie" or, as we should say, convenience, yielded in his Jacobean day something we should now call rank discomfort. Vanbrugh made a greater step forward in domestic planning than even Sir Christopher Wren, for he put a corridor behind the suite of State saloons at Blenheim, and so obviated the inconvenient system of communicating rooms.

Robert Adam led the Georgian reform of the planning of town houses further, and our own Georgian day has made some refinements in disposition. The great stride forward of late years has been in equipment, and the first group of houses to be built on the most typically Jacobean estate in London—Holland Park, whose first builder (Sir Walter Cope) was a rival of Francis Bacon himself—is remarkable for "commoditie." Ilchester Place is the name of twenty-five houses, now being built in the Georgian manner to the design of Mr. Leonard Martin by the Mayfair Construction Company. Messrs. Chesterton and Sons are the agents for these houses, one of which, finished and decorated, may be inspected.

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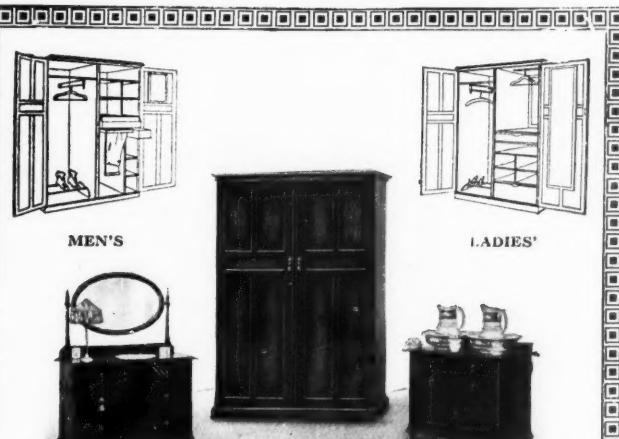
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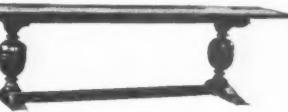
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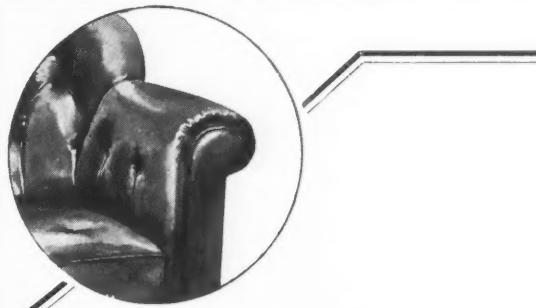
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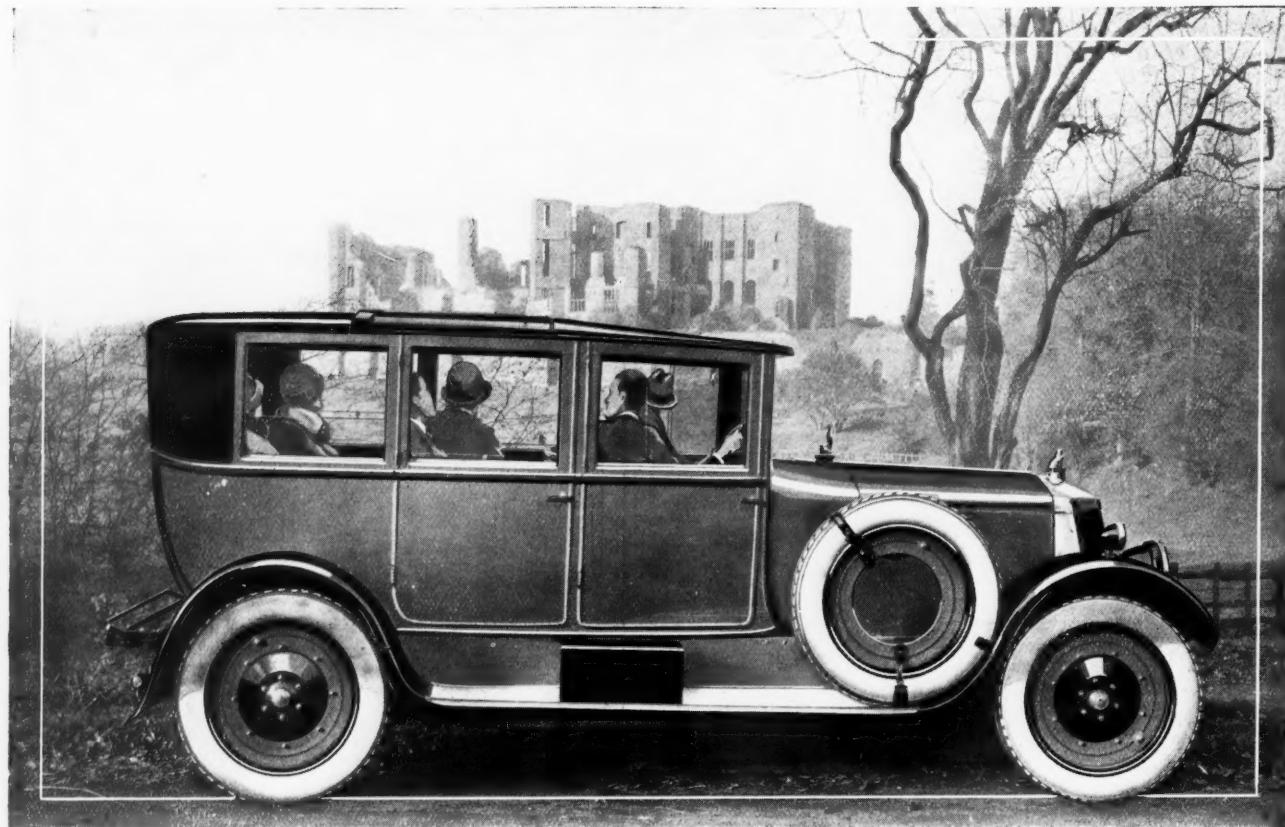
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SOME HOUSES AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY

THE experience gained at Letchworth, the first Garden City, enabled the promoters of Welwyn Garden City to avoid the pitfalls inevitable in pioneer enterprises. It is obvious that the first people to develop a scheme so novel and difficult must make mistakes, but they were few at Letchworth, which has at last justified itself financially, as it did from the first socially. Architecturally, Welwyn has no features of the experimental sort seen at Letchworth, and benefits from the fact that, when it began, contrived picturesqueness had gone out of fashion. Economy as well as current fashion have been on the side of a greater severity of mass and line. This is not the place to go into the social and administrative aspects of the Garden City movement. Suffice it to say that Welwyn, under the able chairmanship of Sir Theodore Chambers, is developing services to the community which are worthy of careful study. Sir Theodore and his colleagues have based their adventurous idealism on a foundation of sound economics. It used to be said that garden cities were the homes of cranks. Welwyn Garden City has reacted in this matter and is almost aggressively commonsensical.

The Welwyn directors are uninterested in phrases and do not chop logic about social theories. The system is in some respects acutely socialistic, but there is no democratic control. The administration is almost feudal, but so controlled by its self-imposed altruism that it is the citizens of Welwyn as a body, and they alone, who will benefit by the values now being developed so rapidly and so shrewdly. When the Nation and the Government have the wit to see that the problem of London can only be decently and intelligently solved by the creation of a ring of satellite towns, the model for their creation will inevitably be found at Welwyn Garden City. My concern, however, is rather with the architectural aspect of the place and the character of the citizens' homes. Mr. Louis de Soissons is the City Architect



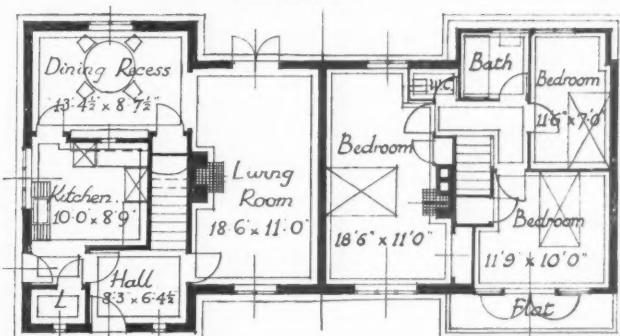
4.—A PAIR OF COTTAGES.

Louis de Soissons



1.—HANDSIDE CLOSE.

Louis de Soissons

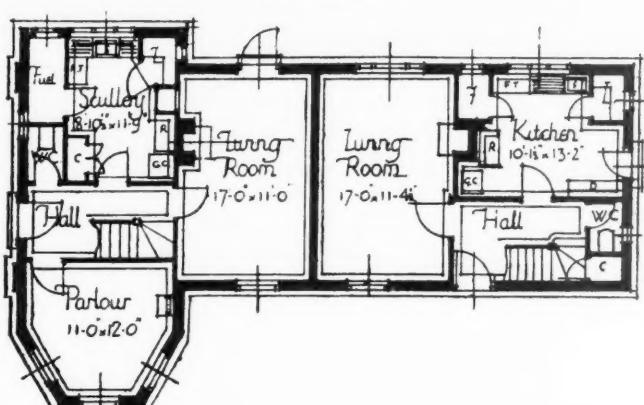


5.—GROUND AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS OF COTTAGES SHOWN ABOVE.

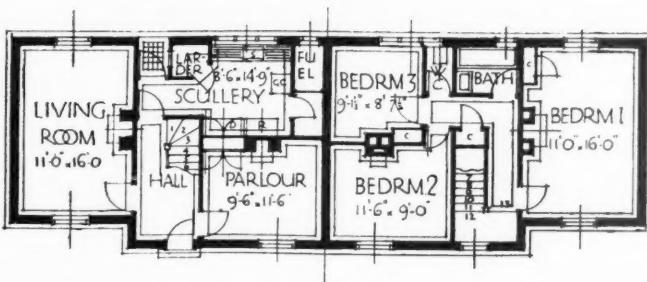
and has done much of the work, but other architects have been employed and there is no sameness of aspect. Handside Close (Fig. 1) is one of the many attractive groups of quite small houses

—they can reasonably be called cottages—which achieve their dignity by simplicity of mass and outline, with just those variations which emphasise scale and banish dulness. An example of this is the treatment of the two pairs of cottages flanking the pair which fills the end of the hollow square (Fig. 2). The further house in each pair has a boldly projecting octagonal bay, which gives the needed variety. But it has the practical purpose of linking a parlour house (there are also living-room, working kitchen and three bedrooms) with a non-parlour cottage, and so widening the choice of available accommodation. Note from the plans that the living-rooms in both types are through-lighted, as is the best bedroom in the parlour type. The same good features of planning are shown in the pair at the end of the Close (Fig. 3). Fig. 4 shows a practical and attractive type of mansard-roofed cottages with square projecting bays. The plan of this type (Fig. 5) again reproduces the through-lighting of living-room and chief bedroom, but the arrangements for meals are different. A dining-recess opens off the living-room, with one door to the hall passage and another, for service, to the kitchen. Mr. de Soissons appreciates the value of the mansard roof for inexpensive construction, and with a scarcity of bricks.

I come now to two groups designed by Messrs Hennell and James. They adopted the gable and dormer as the characteristic features of their houses, but used the former in large simple units at the ends of the groups and provided good stretches of unbroken roof-line to connect the gabled ends. In each group a central through-passage was provided in the middle, to be seen in the plans (Figs. 7 and 8), which show, in each case, three houses of the four. In both groups the presumption is that no maid is kept, and there is a compactly arranged kitchen-dining-room and a large living-room. The planning of the middle two of the four is ingeniously devised in one of the blocks (Fig. 7), so that the area occupied below by the through-passage dividing the houses is used above to give a third bedroom in one of the houses, the outer two having, also, three bedrooms each. In the other block (Fig. 8), with attractive little octagonal bays, the bedrooms in the middle two are planned interlocking.



2.—GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF PAIR OF HOUSES IN HANDSIDE CLOSE, ONE HOUSE WITH PARLOUR IN BAY.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

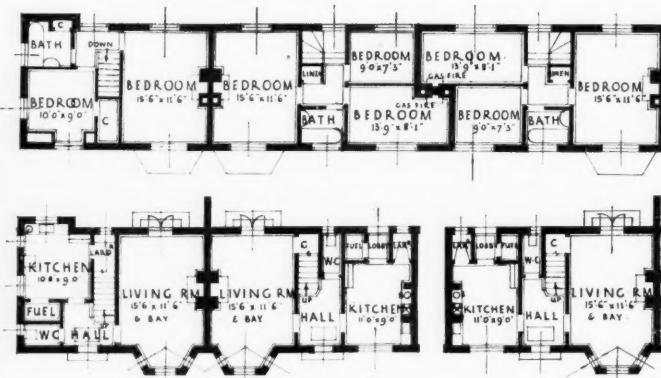
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3.—PLANS OF PAIR OF HOUSES AT END OF HANDSIDE CLOSE.



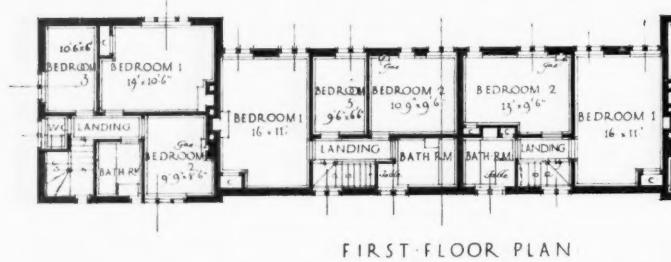
6.—BLOCK OF FOUR COTTAGES.

Hennell and James.

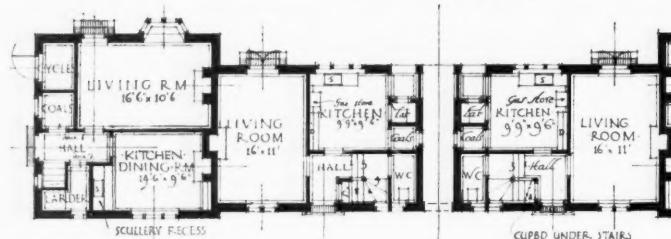


8.—PLANS OF THREE OF A GROUP OF FOUR HOUSES WITH BAY WINDOWS.

Hennell and James.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



7.—PLANS OF LEFT-HAND THREE OF THE COTTAGES SHOWN ABOVE.

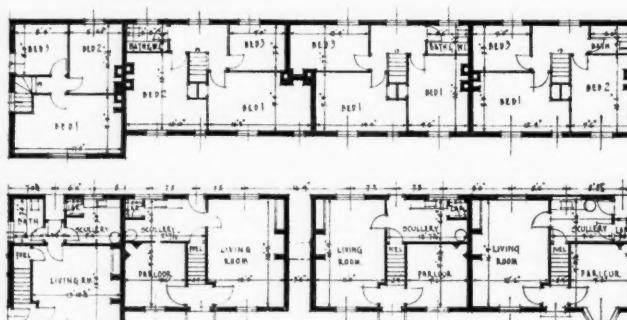
so that each house has the same accommodation, but in this block the outer two of the four have only two bedrooms. These points are small in themselves, but of use as showing how infinite is the variety of planning that is possible and how necessary that the skill of architects should be exercised in providing accommodation that will suit the small shades of different people's ideas of living.

Welwyn, like every other centre where building is active, has been obliged to explore methods of construction alternative to brick. Their latest device is particularly interesting. By giving especial pains to the preparation of a flint aggregate for concrete, the City's building department is building houses with 8in. solid walls, 5in. outside of flint concrete and 3in. inside of breeze concrete. They are satisfied that what seems a risky business, the omission of a cavity, has succeeded in giving a perfectly weatherproof wall. So am I, for I have never seen a better aggregate, but it is necessary to warn builders of solid concrete walls that unless they allow expansion joints, cracks will inevitably develop. These are not likely to endanger the structure, but they look very bad. The walls at Welwyn are put up between special steel shuttering, which yields a good surface, and re-inforcement is provided where required. Mr. de Soissons has given the groups a very attractive shape (Fig. 9). The little glazed porches are novel and very practical in conjunction with the method of wall-building. Despite the simplicity of the elevation, it is not bald, but has its own touch of distinction. The importance of the construction is that the cottages, despite their

adequate accommodation, shown in the plans (Fig. 10), cost on an average, parlour and non-parlour, about £525 each, and land, roads and sewers account for about £50 per house, with a nominal ground rent of ten shillings a year. This makes a feasible financial scheme for the Welwyn Public Utility Society which is building them. Of the total sum required the Local Authority advances ninety per cent., repayable over a period of forty years. The Government subsidy is £75 a cottage. It is therefore possible, by issuing six per cent. loan stock for the comparatively small balance of capital required for each house, to let them at an average rent of 16s. 6d. per week, including rates. So satisfactory a result is only got by first-rate organisation in building, as well as shrewdly considered economies in design, and by carrying through a good number at one time. Not the least attractive part of the scheme is that the loan capital required is only about £50 a house, and so sound is its financial basis that the Garden City Company is able to guarantee the six per cent. payable on the housing bonds. One valuable point on rent must be noted; it is differential. From the basic rent of any one type of cottage, sixpence a week is deducted for each child under sixteen, and one shilling a week is added for any lodger.

All these developments are well worth studying on the spot.

LAWRENCE WEAVER.

9.—A BLOCK OF CONCRETE COTTAGES.
Louis de Soissons.

10.—GROUND AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS OF CONCRETE COTTAGES.

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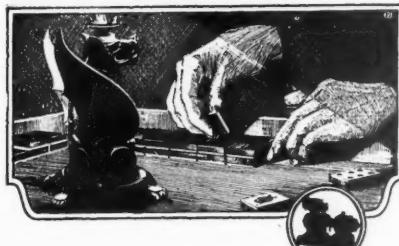
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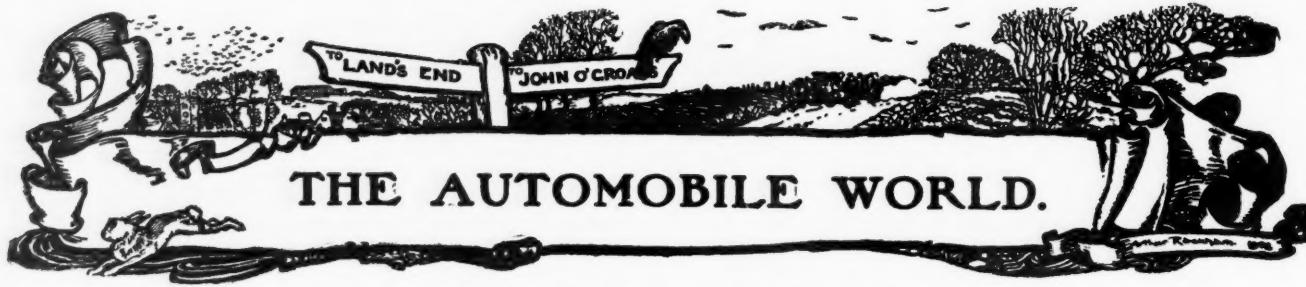
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ON THE ROAD

"YOU will no longer have to be looking—you will see." This is the result of cultivated road sense as epitomised by the Secretary of the Automobile Association in one of his recent "wireless" talks. Nothing could summarise more accurately and more expressively than this the whole essence of that comprehensive term, road sense, which may be expanded and interpreted as meaning the handling of a vehicle on the road so as to give the maximum pleasure and comfort to its driver and other occupants, with a minimum of inconvenience to other road users.

If there is one thing more than another that to-day concerns everybody past his or her nursery days it is a practical knowledge of road sense, and apart from the extensive need and value of knowledge on the subject, there is nothing in which instruction is more necessary, because ignorance is so widespread. Everybody knows all about road sense in theory, and everybody can detect and appreciate the offences against its canons when these are committed by others. But unfortunately a practical knowledge and the will to apply it are very rare things.

Most of the writings on road sense, road manners or the way to behave on the road, are inevitably limited in their scope and appeal to motorists. Of course motorists need instruction, some of them need very forcible instruction; but while there is a plethora of institutions, from the daily press to the police court, to see that motorists be taught, there is no effective method of reaching those whose interest in

the road is of a merely casual nature and who would probably be very surprised to hear themselves called road users at all. But the concern of, say, the cyclist and the pedestrian and farm or tradesman's cart driver in road sense is not by any means limited to what may be called a defensive concern. They may rely on road sense to guide the driver of a faster vehicle so that he will not inconvenience them—the simple faith that cyclists and pedestrians place in the driver of a motor car is really most touching—they ought also to employ it to prevent them from unduly worrying him. How many serious accidents have been caused by the efforts of a motor driver to prevent the consequence of some pedestrian's carelessness? One of the most recent was the case of a bus overturned in a busy London street as a result of its driver's violent effort to avoid a woman who attempted to cross the road without having first looked where she was going.

THE TEACHING OF ROAD SENSE.

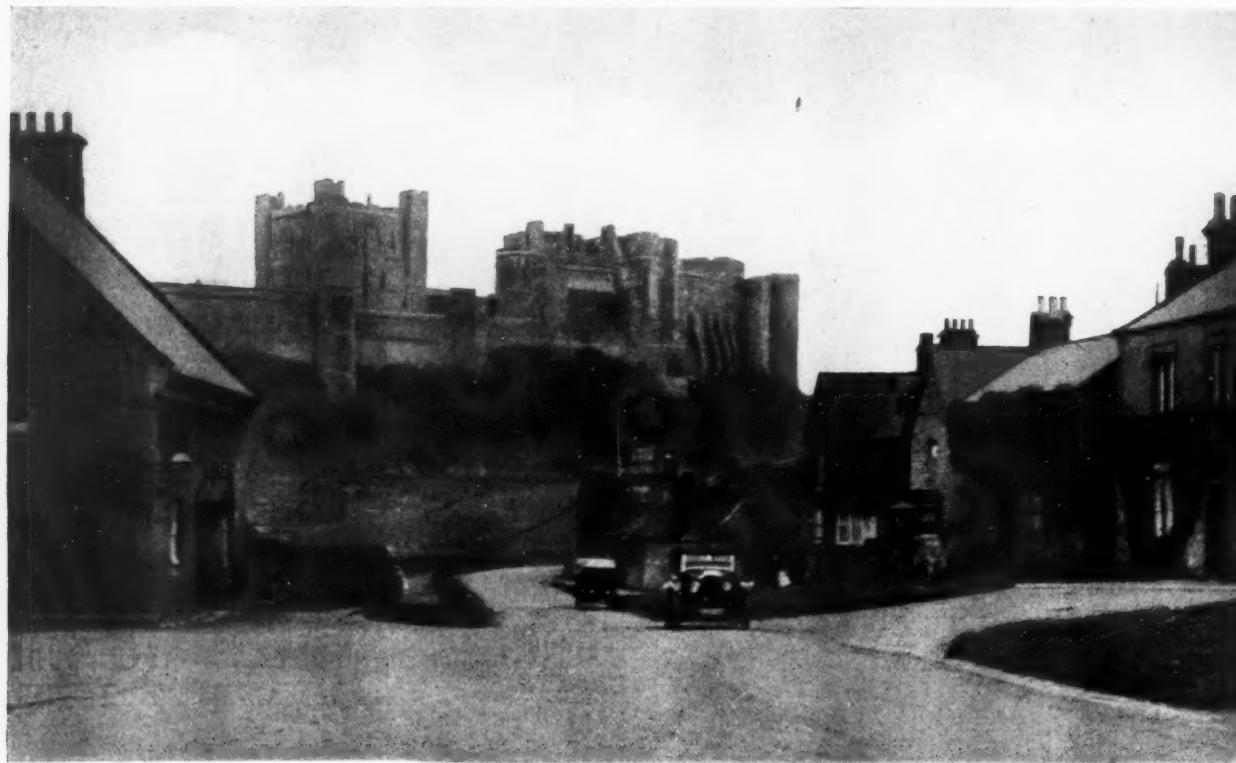
Within the last year there has developed quite an epidemic of books about road sense and allied subjects, and it is, perhaps, a good thing that not many of them are likely to attain a large circulation. In some cases they are merely futile, but in others they commit the most glaring follies. It is strange that in this sphere, by contrast with almost all others, that which costs least is the best, for of these books quite a goodly proportion is issued by concerns as indirect advertisement propaganda and most of these have been compiled by careful

collaboration of competent authorities. The insurance companies, in particular, have done good work in this respect, though some of the motor spirit distributing organisations run them quite close.

But whether offered for sale on the book-stalls, or given in return for a request on a post card, few of these books are likely to get into the hands of those who need them. It is the man lacking in road sense and without any appreciation of its value, who most needs instruction and by the very nature of things he is the one least likely to seek its acquisition. Even the most inexperienced motorist, endowed with a fair idea of his privileges and his responsibilities, must begin to acquire road sense, and once he has begun, he continues the acquisitive process steadily and, as a rule, rapidly. It is the man who thinks of nothing and nobody but himself who needs instruction most, whether he be motorist or not is immaterial, so long as he uses the roads at all, and he is, of all people, the least likely to buy a book to teach him something he does not want to learn. It is for this reason that the series of broadcast talks given by Mr. Stenson Cooke deserve so much approbation.

THE A.A. WIRELESS TALKS.

Provided it be delivered in an interesting manner, a talk on the wireless will "get home" where nothing else could, and no talks could be more interestingly presented than those by "S. C." Even if and when he says things with which one may not entirely agree, one must



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admit that the knowledge or the advice he offers is infinitely better than the complete ignorance it is intended to replace, and, as a matter of fact, it is not often that he says things with which the most captious could quarrel. Certainly in his last talk he held up the London taxi-driver as an example to be imitated, but the very alarm with which this advice would be received is likely to be more than enough to prevent its extensive adoption. I was always under the impression that competent observers regarded the London taxi-men as the worst professional drivers in the world, but whether this impression be right or wrong, it is at least intriguing, if not pleasant, to try to imagine what London streets would be like if all motor drivers imitated the taxi-man, with his sudden and violent twists and turns and entire contempt for intelligible signals, to mention only one of his tricks.

THE WHITE LINE.

When the white line on bends and corners began to get common, it was hailed as a great and welcome aid to the observance of the amenities of the road. Most of us are already beginning to fear that it is being overdone and, indeed, in some parts of the country, it is so plentiful as to be bewildering. It is put where there is not the slightest need for it, as, for example, on those gentle curves on the road from Oxford to Banbury, or it is laid down and then effectively obliterated, with the approval of the authorities, as at Molesey-on-Thames, where one half of a road divided by it is regularly occupied with parked cars. Mr. Cooke's comments on this are worth repeating :

Road sense in the abstract gave us white lines on the concrete. It helps the road user greatly. If round a bend the white line is not respected by the greedy, the measure of his greed is clearly indicated; whereas without a line it might be open to argument.

Disdain of its reminder to keep to the proper side is already being accounted as unrighteousness by those who sit in judgment, taken in fact as collateral evidence of reckless driving.

The white line is the Plimsoll mark of road safety. As such it should be acclaimed. My fear is that, like other good things, it may be overdone. The old time danger triangle was stultified by being broadcast without due regard to actual need.

I hope that many of my friends in the noble army of road surveyors, who are listening, will agree that white lines should be a simple guide—not a cross word puzzle.

THE ROAD USER AND THE POLICE.

The A.A. talk previous to the one entitled "Road Sense," was one about the mutual relations between the road user and the police. Like all the others it contained much sound commonsense and should be productive of good, its main thesis being a point often overlooked by both police and motorists—that both are on the road not to hinder and injure others, but as mere factors in the irresistible modern development of increasingly rapid and independent transport. A soft word to the policeman, so said Mr. Cooke, will often turn away wrath, a simple explanation will often clear away a misunderstanding that otherwise might need elucidation before a magistrate, and civility on the part of the police will remove much of the ill-feeling towards them that at present exists on the part of road users. In these things he was undoubtedly right, but he was, I fear, a little too kind to the police in his apologia of their general attitude. It is regrettable that this should be so, for while police work must often be extremely trying, it is seldom so much so as to justify the officiousness to which some policemen are prone.

A point that Mr. Cooke did not make, but which surely concerns everybody,

is the unfortunate extent to which the interpretation of the road vehicle laws in their present confusing state rests on the opinion or frame of mind of a single policeman. In the large cities this does not matter much, for experience in plenty generally gives to the individual policeman a discrimination and perception in the discharge of his duties that earn the appreciation of all who come in contact with him. But in country districts, where the bucolic intelligence has little opportunity or incentive to expand, things are generally very different.

An example of the kind of thing that is frequently happening, is that vexed question of driving a car in reverse. The law says that all motor cars must be fitted with a means of being driven backwards, and it also says that the car must not be driven backwards for more than a reasonable distance. Obviously the interpretation of the word reasonable is capable of infinite variation and more than one motorist has been fined for driving backwards for a distance that, in his judgment, was entirely reasonable and even necessary. But his judgment has not coincided with that of a near-by policeman, who has promptly taken what he considers appropriate action.

The following incident recently took place in a wide London street—the Bayswater Road—at a time when there was very little traffic about. A motorist, travelling westwards and on his correct side of the road, wanted to stop at a shop on the opposite side, when he found it, but he did not know exactly where it was. He saw it just as he passed it and to cross the road with his car, and at the same time to turn his car round as he wanted to return eastwards, he backed into a side turning, about twenty yards behind him, drove straight across the road and then backed to the shop, this involving a drive of about thirty yards on reverse. Immediately he had stopped a policeman came up and said that he ought not to have driven so far on reverse and would be summoned for driving to the common danger. Asked what in his opinion would have been a better alternative course, the policeman said that the driver should have turned round in the road where he stopped, as that would have caused less inconvenience to any traffic that might have been on the road. But by doing as he did the motorist had crossed the road only once; by adopting this suggested alternative he would have crossed it no fewer than three times! On having this pointed out to him the policeman agreed that the argument was sound and nothing further came of the incident, but the story points a quite interesting moral.

ROAD SENSE MAXIMS.

Because the subject is one of such interest and importance and in the hope that they may catch the eye of some eager pupils, some of Major Cooke's aphorisms may be repeated. They are taken from his last broadcast talk and, as we said of his first, both he and the B.B.C. deserve the thanks and the congratulations of all for these commendable and well conducted efforts to disseminate valuable knowledge.

"Road sense is simply applied commonsense. It may be born; it can be acquired. Its cultivation is easy and profitable."

"To use the road properly and to enjoy it we must be alert, observing and of quick decision. There is no time to look at the book."

"Watch every other driver you can, learn and profit by his faults and mistakes, as well as by his merits."

"There are three basic things, 'Observation, reasoning and intuition—and the greatest of these is intuition.'"

"With road sense well developed a driver's mind will be always ahead of his eyesight, and his eyesight always wider than his carriage way."

To these ably expressed first principles may be added that the main difference

between the capable and the ordinary or the incapable driver is that without continuous and conscious effort the former is always aware of not only his immediate surroundings and of what is actually on the road at any given moment, but that he is prepared for whatever may come on to his road with or without due warning. To him nothing comes as a surprise or catches him unawares. To the other man in spite of his state of continual nervous stress and anxious glances for things that never materialise, he is continually being surprised and those dependent on his efforts at the wheel are continually being alarmed. But if and when this driver acquires road sense he "will no longer have to be looking, he will see."

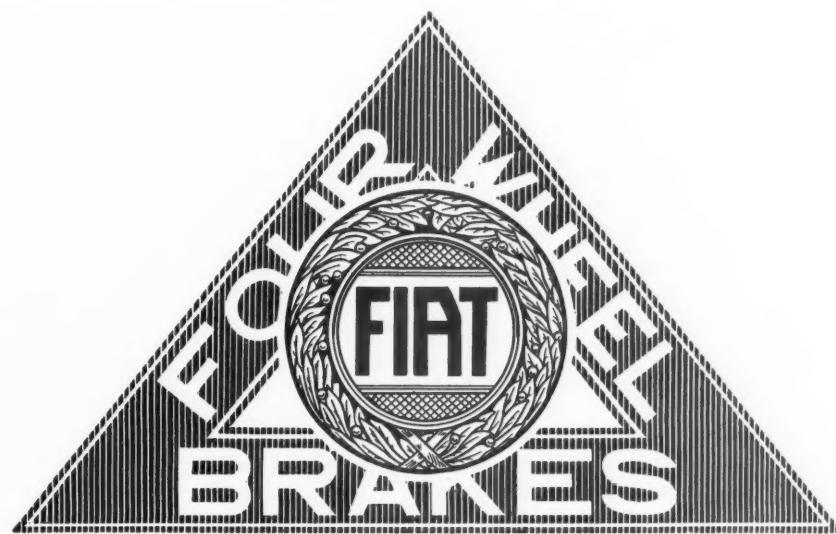
W. H. J.

THE DEWAR TROPHY.

BECAUSE the award is made so unobtrusively, many motorists are entirely unaware of the existence of the Dewar Trophy and of its significance. It is a trophy given each year to the car or accessory entered for an R.A.C. trial during the previous twelve months which, in the opinion of the judges, puts up the best performance of all the articles tested. In the first year of its existence the Trophy was awarded to a new engine which is now one of the most highly esteemed on the market. It has been awarded to a set of tyres; but, of course, the majority of awards have been to complete cars.

In contrast to many motoring awards made during the course of a year, that of the Dewar Trophy is one that has a direct appeal and obvious interest to all car users. An R.A.C. trial is invariably an event approximating in its conditions to those under which the normal motorist uses his car or its accessories. The conditions are, of course, stiffened up, so that often a single R.A.C. trial is more searching of defects than would be a year's ordinary travelling on the road; but, nevertheless, the conditions are never freakish. The ordinary R.A.C. trial never consists of a pure speed event, and the necessary runs are made on the ordinary highway of give and take character. The result is that the award of the Dewar Trophy may be accepted by all ordinary motorists as a sure indication that the article to which the award is made is one having serious claims on their attention.

This year's winner of the coveted distinction is the 14-45 h.p. Rover car, and the actual trial, adjudged the most severe and the most satisfactorily performed of the year, consisted of fifty observed consecutive ascents (and descents) of the famous Welsh test hill Bwlch-y-Groes. This hill is generally regarded as the most severe of the straightforward road hills in Great Britain, and the one that imposes greatest stress on the vehicle tackling it. With a length of 1.6 miles and a maximum gradient of 4.98, the hill may not be so difficult to climb as some of the freak gradients used in reliability trials, which test the driver even more than the vehicle, but whereas the ascent of one of these freak hills often provides greater testimony to the capacity of the driver than to that of the car, Bwlch-y-Groes is a hill that even in one ascent goes a long way towards really proving a car. And fifty consecutive ascents with corresponding descents form one of the severest car tests that has ever been devised. Yet it is just the kind of test that most concerns the owner-driver of a car. Such a man may never want to make fifty consecutive climbs of any hill, but at any time he may be called upon to negotiate a hill of this character if not quite of this severity, and no assurance could be more valuable than that coming from the knowledge that his car has already proved its ability to manage the hill fifty times running.

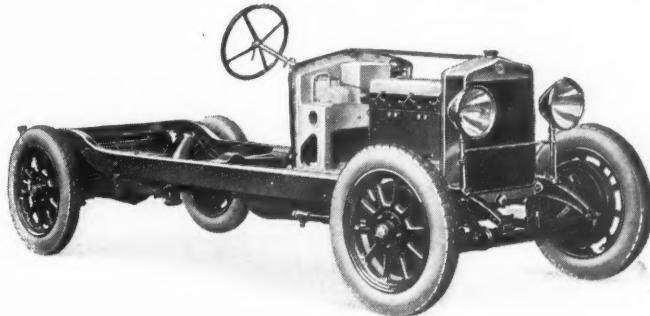


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—*The Motor, February 10, 1925.*



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The trial occupied twelve hours of running time and the total distance covered was 160 miles, while at the end of the trial only half a pint of water was required to refill the radiator completely.

A GOOD SPEED STORY.

IN connection with the article in a recent issue on Car Speeds and some of the imaginative yarns told about them, the following story is illuminative and well worth telling. A friend, whom we will call Joseph, not unconnected with the sale of Daimler cars, has a relative named Tom who runs a much boomed American six-cylinder. Tom bought his car because he had learnt from the advertisements that nothing else on wheels could do what this masterpiece achieved even before its engine had begun to do any real work, and after about three thousand miles on the road he was quite pleased with his investment.

One day Joseph and Tom went out for a long run together, Joseph with his 16 h.p. Daimler and Tom with his American of 50 per cent. higher power rating and, on the evidence of the advertisements, with an engine efficiency never previously equalled. Tom led the way and, after much comparatively slow cross-country work, there came one of those rare stretches of open and perfectly safe highway that made a speed burst inevitable. Much to Tom's surprise, after about a mile of this fast road with another two miles to go he was passed comfortably by the Daimler, which he did not see again until he found Joseph awaiting him at the prearranged luncheon stop.

"By Jove, Joseph, that little car of yours can go some," was Tom's greeting as he drew up. "I was doing 77 m.p.h. myself when you passed me." But Joseph says that his speedometer, which he knows to be fairly accurate, never once exceeded 64 m.p.h. from the start to the end of the run!

This is not the first time that extravagant claims have been proved by fantastic speedometer readings, and if the owner-drivers of some of these wonderful speed cars would take them to Brooklands Track and use a stop-watch they would learn quite a lot of interesting things. The things might not be pleasant, but they would certainly be instructive.

THE VALUE OF AN ANTI-DAZZLE DEVICE.

AN unwelcome but extremely useful opportunity was recently thrust upon me for testing the value of a device claimed to facilitate driving in fog. The device is the A.L. fitting by means of which the focus of the head lamps may be controlled from his seat by the driver of a car in motion. It has been previously described in these pages both as regards its construction and its value as an anti-dazzle expedient, while at the same time its great utility in assisting the negotiation of corners was described and illustrated. But in the absence of any practical evidence I was rather sceptical of the degree of its utility in fog; that it would help allowed of no room for doubt or question, but whether it would help materially and sufficiently to justify its cost (some £3) was to me a thing that needed demonstration.

That demonstration came during one of the worst of our recent London fogs. Because time was pressing and we wanted to get along as quickly as we dared I drove for a long time by my usual method on deserted roads—by the light of a spotlight directed on to the off-side curb and by more or less hugging the wrong side of the road. It is a method of which the gross immorality cannot be questioned but of which the practical value is considerable, failing any better expedient for a desperate case.

But a bold decision caused me to switch off the spot-light and begin experimenting with the variable focus of the head lamps. To say that I was astonished by the results would be to express things too mildly. With the head lamps "fully" focussed or unlighted progress at more than about 5 m.p.h. was just impossible, there is no more to be said about it. But with the lamp bulbs in a half way position the useful illumination of both sides of the road was such that if I had not actually seen it I would not have believed it possible. Unfortunately, photography of such a thing would serve little useful purpose because so much distortion and falsification of the true effect would arise from reflections on to the plate, and so I can only advocate that all those who want to be able to make progress in fog should attempt to obtain demonstration of the effect on the road.

Without taking any risks or making any strenuous effort we were able to increase our speed from 5 to 20 m.p.h. and, moreover, instead of having to steer only by the off-side curb of the road I was able to keep to my correct side and, with an open wind screen, look straight ahead and steer by both sides of the road far better than one could on a clear dark night with side lamps alone. It was a remarkable revelation, carrying with it complete conviction of the soundness of the claims made for the unfocussing head lamp.

W. H. J.

UNINTELLIGIBLE POLICE SIGNALS.

IT is usual and quite right and proper for road users to speak most approvingly about the general capacity displayed by policemen on point duty. Most of the men engaged in this exacting work show a keen appreciation of their own responsibilities and of the difficulties

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The Motoring Editor of the FIELD on 20/8/25

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THE FUTURE OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

BEING EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON ON NOVEMBER 17th, 1925, BY MR. J. D. MOONEY, VICE-PRESIDENT OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

THE operations of a public Company, such as the General Motors Corporation, can safely be based only on a policy whereby the Corporation undertakes, wherever it operates, to carry on its operations to the advantage generally of public interest and welfare.

The public interests of General Motors can be classified into four general groups of people, Motor Car owners, Motor Car agents, the employees of the General Motors Corporation, and the shareholders of the Corporation.

What has been said of the policy and obligations of a public Company may be applied to Vauxhall Motors, Limited, which has been a public Company in England for many years. The history of this Company shows the same high regard for the interests of these groups and the same constructive endeavour to deal fairly with them.

We find, then, two public Companies with the same general attitude toward their obligations and the same general policies governing their operations and development. The amalgamation of these two Companies cannot mean, therefore, any changes in their fundamental policies.

As representatives of the public, who really own General Motors, we feel perfectly safe in leaving the management of the Vauxhall Company entirely in the hands of the men who have made it what it is to-day—a Company to be respected and admired.

The British public have continued for many years to display their confidence in the Managing Directors who created the Vaux-

hall Company. As these men will continue to operate the Company, it is to be expected that Vauxhall will continue to command the respect and confidence of the British Public. You may be interested in the reasons that led the General Motors Corporation to believe that a partnership arrangement with a British motor car manufacturing Company could be of mutual advantage to the various people concerned.

We believe that the use of motor cars will have a remarkable growth in the British Empire. During the next ten years the British Empire will move forward aggressively and rapidly in the development of its own economic coherence and strength. In this movement forward, broad and intensive use of motor transport will be made, as one of the valuable instruments.

During this period we shall witness a rapid increase in the use of motor vehicles in the British Empire.

There are several economic factors entirely favourable to the manufacture of motor cars in England.

The raw materials are readily available. Industrial and production facilities exist within comparatively limited areas, and transport and communication are easy. Skilled labour of the right type is available.

I can summarise the position of the General Motors Corporation, therefore, by stating that we find here the general elements that provide a sound basis for investment in the motor industry: high character values, the amount and character of labour needed, the fundamental production facilities, and an expanding market.

The foregoing statements clearly define the objects of the General Motors Corporation in investing in the British motor car industry. The serious obligations which accompany this action are fully recognised and the values accruing to British manufacturing development, from the discharge of these obligations, will be evident.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

that may arise under certain circumstances to hinder a driver in his obedience of their signals. For this very reason an error, accidental or otherwise, on the part of a point-duty man is apt to take on an exceptional significance, but I saw two cases on two recent successive days that afforded glaring evidence of the incompetence of some point duty men and of their complete unsuitability for the duties entrusted to them.

The first instance was in Leatherhead, when, coming from Dorking, the driver of a 20 h.p. Rolls-Royce found the point-duty man's arm stretched outwards and pointing down the street towards Guildford, which was the direction this driver wished to take. As was perfectly right and proper he turned his car to the left and would have proceeded on his way had he not been stopped by a vigorous shout from the policeman, "Hi, are you blind or don't you know the signal to stop when you see it," with some quite pointed abuse following. Now the driver of this car was, in addition to being one of the most expert and best known on the roads to-day, the kind of individual not inclined to take unwarranted abuse from any man and in a very short time that policeman was getting back much better than he gave, so that he was soon glad to beckon the car on its way and to tell the driver to proceed. Probably the policeman laid some stress on the driver's having two passengers in the car, while he was alone.

The other case happened at the Hampton Court tram terminus, when a point-duty man, paying most attention to a colleague standing at his side, was giving most incomprehensible signals to two cars approaching each other at right angles. Neither driver knew which of the two was being asked to stop—it really looked as though both were being invited to come on—so they took the matter into their own hands and worked out their

own salvation. One of them, out of curiosity, then asked the policeman what he had really intended to convey by his confused signals and was met by a torrent of abuse. Being alone, while there were two policemen, he acted on the principle that discretion is the better part of valour and cut the argument short before it could come to anything more serious by a hasty retreat.

Both incidents seem to indicate that some constables have not been properly instructed in the code of signals issued by the Ministry of Transport, or, if they have been so instructed, are incapable of applying practically what they have learnt. In either case some action by the competent authority is called for, there is already too much trouble and chaos on the roads without its being made worse by police incompetence.

LEX.

CLOSED COACH-WORK ON SMALL CARS.

NO ONE can fail to notice the continued increase in the popularity of the totally enclosed car body. As a result of the improvement in the performance capacity of chassis and engines of given size, this is but natural, for the closed car obviously gives greater comfort than the open vehicle and the inevitable loss in performance it entails is not so serious when the chassis has a wide margin of reserve power. But even so the increase of the totally enclosed body on the small or light car chassis is rather surprising.

If it were a case of Hobson's choice between an entirely open and a totally enclosed car one could understand that large numbers of all-weather motorists would favour the closed car. But this limited choice does not exist in practice. The all-weather equipment of many "open" touring cars is now thoroughly satisfactory and free from all the petty

annoyances that marred the first efforts at "side curtain" equipment. The open touring car that can be closed easily offers advantages that cannot be claimed by the closed car that can be opened on occasion. Most important of these is reduction in weight, second is the fact that an open touring car can be fully opened or completely closed, but the closed car can seldom be fully opened without bearing evident signs that it is really a closed car clumsily opened.

But the majority of closed cars of to-day are not of the kind that can be opened at all; they must be used always as permanent saloons. The fabric body and more generous provision of lighting are two things to which credit is due in conjunction with improved chassis capacity.

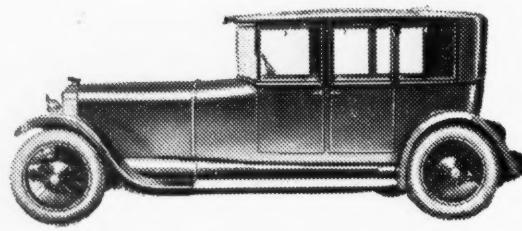
A USEFUL LITTLE BOOK.

AN authoritative and complete list of all the cars on the British market with their current prices is a useful reference work for all motorists. The recognised source of this information is the Buyer's Guide, published in the pages of the *Autocar* every year just before the Olympia Show, and this year the information has just been republished in the form of a handy little book measuring 3ins. by 4½ins. and containing seventy-two pages. The engine dimensions of every model, the tax payable and the number of speeds of the gear-box are given, together with a list of ruling prices for the different coachwork available on each chassis, and the names and addresses of manufacturers or concessionaires. Anyone who feels the need for such a book as this, which is issued gratis, should write to the publishers, Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Limited, 20, Tudor Street, E.C.4.

A similar book, but limited in its scope to British cars, was issued by Messrs. University Motors, Limited, of 83, Piccadilly, W.1, just before the recent private car show.

Austin Twenty Price Reductions.—Owing to increased demand and production the Austin Twenty car has recently been reduced in price, now costing from £475 to £725.

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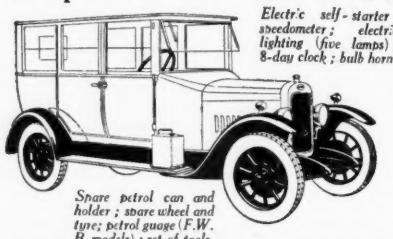
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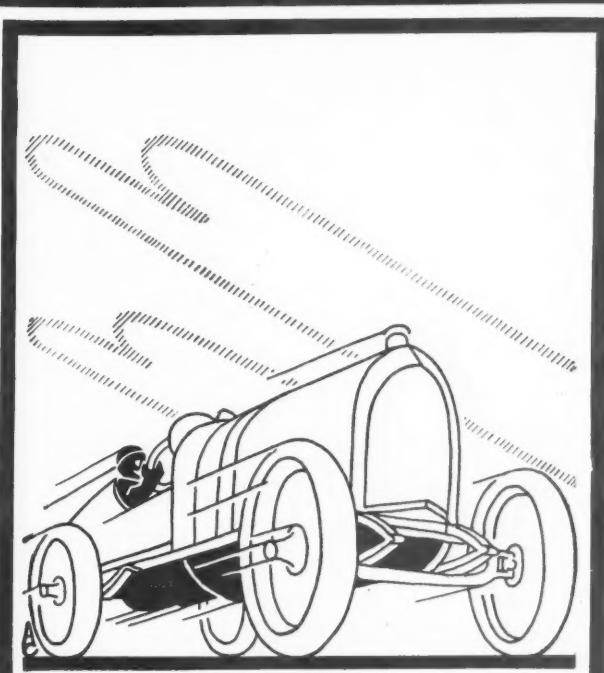
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WILD SPORT ON A DEVON ESTUARY

(Concluded.)

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. R. KELHAM, C.B.

A FEW brent geese appear on the river annually as early as the end of September or early October, evidently migrating south, but the main body does not arrive till mid-winter, while as late as April a few returning to their breeding grounds in the far north are to be seen feeding by day along the water's edge on the vivid emerald green weed, *Zostera marina*.

On the last day of January there were a good many brent geese on the river—"black geese," as the boatmen very appropriately call them, for at a distance the white markings on the neck are not visible and the birds look quite black against sky or water.

My attempt to get at a big lot was spoiled by the report of a gun from another boat, and they flew on and on till out of sight.

Soon after we saw another flock of twenty between Appledore and the opposite shore and made a good stalk, and though the birds were suspicious, they did not take alarm, but swam away instead of taking wing.

Unfortunately, the wind was so light that we could only just keep up with them, but by skilful steering managed to shepherd them into a bay called The Sker, just beyond Appledore village, and gradually edged nearer; luckily, at this minute there came a puff of wind, we glided through the water more quickly, and, before the birds realised we had gained on them, were within shot.

Up they rose, with a great flapping of wings, and the eight-bore cut a lane through them; five lay dead, a sixth flew out into mid-stream, then dropped his head, fell, and was soon picked up.

After this I gave up going after brent geese, for they are very little use for the table; my excellent cook tried every recipe—skinned them, roasted and stuffed them with sage and onions, basted them with port-wine sauce and plenty of it—all to no purpose. The breast was fairly good, but all the rest of the bird was beastly: there is no other word for it, for it tasted horribly rank and recalled the smell of decayed seaweed.

The boatmen eat them, as they do oyster-catchers and the various waders, be they ever so fishy.

Besides brent geese, I once got three of the white-fronted species (*Anser albifrons*), and it being in February, they had assumed the full breeding plumage, the black bars across the breast being very pronounced.

Among other birds I came across in the estuary during the winter were golden-eye (*Glaucion clangula*), tufted duck (*Nyroca fuligula*), a great northern diver, and a rare visitor, the glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*), which was carrying a dead guillemot in its beak. The common shelduck swarmed, but it is a useless duck for the larder. It breeds in great numbers among the sandhills, using rabbit burrows. I had a nest containing twenty eggs in the bank of my grounds overlooking the river, but possibly two birds had taken a fancy to the same hole; the eggs were all hatched out, and a few days later the young were far out on the river with their parents.

During the winter months it was seldom safe to venture out to sea in a small boat, but in my game book I see:

"On the 12th of February, thanks to an off-shore wind, I managed to cross the Bar, Lundy Island standing out clear on the horizon, even its buildings being visible. It was a glorious frosty afternoon, as I sailed along the Braunton coast, the

sandhills and sea dyed a glowing pink as the sun sank low in the west. There were several large flocks of duck on the open sea and a fresh east wind enabled me to bear down on them so rapidly that I was within shot before they rose, and the eight-bore accounted for 4 mallard, 3 wigeon, and a teal.

"As we sailed close inshore, countless birds flew from the sands, duck, curlew, oyster-catchers, redshanks, stints, and hundreds of small waders. It was a most interesting evening to a bird-lover.

"Darkness was now coming on, and the tide had turned, enabling us to re-cross the troubled water of the Bar without much difficulty, so we made for home, the dull roar of the breakers on the Westward Ho! pebble-ridge becoming fainter and fainter as we tacked up the river, not getting alongside the jetty till long after nightfall."

THE FIRST 'COCK.'

IT is now possible to verify previous information with regard to the partridge season here in Somerset. On two of the best local shoots the bags have been decidedly good and better than the previous season.

Over seventy brace have already been obtained on one syndicate shoot, and this can easily be turned into a hundred brace and yet leave a fair stock of breeding birds. This bag has only been possible by dealing with the question in a businesslike manner, and both red-legs (Frenchmen) and Hungarian partridges have been put down previously to help local stock, which is never too good, so the bag was a mixed one.

It is always an open question as to whether the "Frenchmen" are a blessing or otherwise, for they always trust to their legs rather than to their wings, and take a tremendous lot of hustling before the guns get their chance at them. The birds, however, are well worth securing if one has plenty of time to spare, and they make a handsome addition to the bag.

The first pheasant shoot was held locally on October 31st, which was quite early, and the leaves were by no means clear of the trees. As a matter of fact, birds were so plentiful and forward that the keepers were anxious to have the season started and so lessen the chances of birds going astray. The total bag was one hundred and forty brace, a few rabbits and the first woodcock of the season. This is quite early for woodcock here, and this one must have been a recent arrival.

Judging by the wonderful show of full plumaged birds to be seen at feeding time in the other sections of the shoot not yet touched, the season is going to turn out an excellent one.

ERNEST A. LITTON.

'WARE ANISEED.'

SIR,—The oils of aniseed and rhodium are among those substances which are known to be attractive to various creatures, and the former is sometimes used by keepers for imparting a distinctive odour to his pheasant feed in the woods. The idea is that this will keep the birds from straying, and possibly it has some effect in this direction. The wisdom of using these substances is, however, open to question. It is generally held that aniseed is attractive to rats, and I can vouch for it that hounds will hunt full cry along a ride where food treated with this stuff has been put down for pheasants. There is no advantage in encouraging rats to congregate in a covert, and if hounds are drawn by aniseed, why not foxes and stoats and stray dogs and cats as well? The presence of any of these in a wood is anything but desirable, so that the keeper, in seeking to assist himself in one direction, may be doing himself a bad turn in another. Is there, by the way, any real foundation for the popular belief that raisins are a most attractive pheasant food? A very old hand assured me recently that if you want to keep your birds at home there is nothing to equal a few handfuls of field peas thrown down every day among cavings or other litter from the stackyard.—SURREY SHOT.



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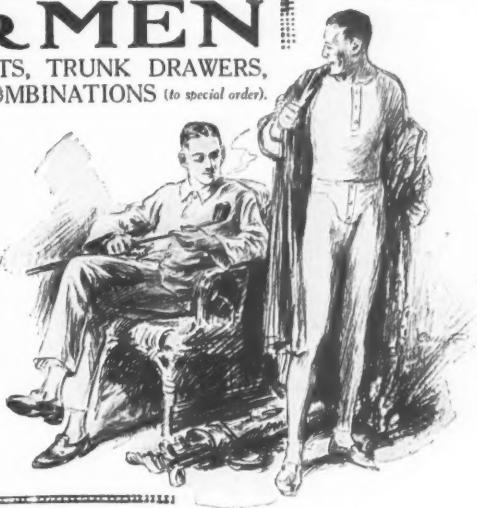
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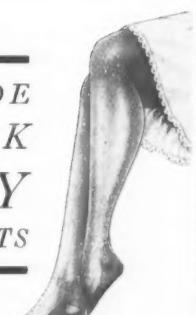


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SOME NEW NOTES IN WRAPPERS

With little difference in form and line, the dressing-gowns of to-day rely upon colour and rich material for their vastly improved appearance.

ALTHOUGH bedroom and boudoir wrappers have been steadily on the upward grade for a decade or more, the last few years have seen some of the most remarkable developments. The present-day taste tends to the richest and loveliest of fabrics in a range of the most exquisite colours and trimmings, that were never dreamed of in bygone times.

To appreciate more fully the better and more artistic days in which we now live—speaking from a sartorial standpoint—one has only to look back to those dull linsey-woolsey days. That is an embracing description of the flannel gown in crude shades of blue, pink and scarlet, that summed up the whole situation. Nor does the claim that these were real utility garments, guaranteed to wash and wear, hold good. Wash they truly did, mostly losing through the process the few virtues they possessed, and thereby not wearing well. Therefore, their much lauded cheapness is considerably negatived. Double and treble the sums are expended to-day, and once the strain of the initial outlay is over, the end spells economy.

IN DEFENCE OF SILKEN FABRICS.

Yes! I am writing a defence. It seems called for, since many are heard demurring over the prices asked for the present-day delightful and adorable wrappers, overlooking the fact that there is far more wear in smooth-surfaced wool-back satin, silk zenana or brocade than is possible in rough-surfaced stuffs like flannel.

In addition to which there is a far greater choice in colours. For those who have to consider ways and means, there are useful and pleasant shades of golden brown, wine, deep purple and sapphire blue. Even black comes in for attention, lined with a vivid colour.

Nuances these are which stand a large amount of wear without showing any signs of dirt, while the ephemeral and elusive colours clean as the proverbial rag, besides looking and feeling dainty while there is a thread left in them.

As a Christmas gift there is no better seller than a pretty original wrapper. Consequently, the shops put their best efforts forward at this season; and, wandering round the various *ateliers* with a view to gathering a few general ideas, I was struck with the popularity of petunia pink. In chiffon velvet, brocade and velvet - embossed Georgette, this appeared in every imaginable guise, variously trimmed with marabout dyed to tone, moufflon and fur.

Of two models displayed side by side, the one was of petunia pink embossed velvet with collar and cuffs of grey fur, and the other of some soft Eastern patterned silk, of many colourson

an ivory ground, the narrow collar and cuffs of the fashionable beige fur. There was nothing out of the ordinary or fantastic about the form in either example, but both models arrested and pleased the eye by material and colour. The embossed velvet crossed over to fasten at the left side with a few slight draperies, the back falling straight to just clear the ground. The Eastern patterned silk which was of considerably heavier weight than it looked, followed modified kimono lines.

DUVETYN AND WOOL BACK SATIN.

For sheer warmth and comfort, duvetyn makes ideal gowns, though it does not appear to be used as much as it might be. As soft as velvet to the touch, it is, if anything, rather lighter in weight, and cleans up every time as good as new. The colourings, again, are most alluring. A rose duvetyn in an exclusive design was trimmed round all the edges with narrow bands of dark brown fur. It was accompanied by a boudoir cap of gold lace decorated with rose-coloured ribbon, and a tiny strip of the fur to define the diadem front. The mules, or, rather, moccasins, of rose suède had the same fur carried round the tops. The *ensemble* was quite irresistible.

For wool-back satin there is everything to be said. It is not too expensive, although more so than before the war, and it washes. A gown made of it lasts for years. One in a rich bishop's purple looks well edged with natural brown marabout; another favourite treatment comprising rolled and padded bands of the material.

There is nothing more ordinary than the ephemeral fichu collar of muslin and lace, a relic of the old flannel days. Let it rest in peace. Anything that requires constantly washing is never paid for, and that is where the modern wrapper scores so heavily: it can be cleaned as a whole.

Returning to wool-back satin, if this is lined with nun's-veiling all the requisite warmth is supplied for the winter months; nor more than can be conveniently endured for all save the hottest days of the rest of the year. Nun's-veiling, in fact, is quite one of the most successful of *doublures*, and is more frequently asked for than any other, for gowns that are required to see the wearer through the best part of the year.

FOR THE EXTRA CHILLY.

On the other hand, there may be times and occasions—and individuals—that exact even a more sure protection against cold. When this is so, a fabric that steps ably into the breach is zenana. This is not cheap, but extraordinarily good and satisfactory, and exceedingly pleasing in appearance. It is at once warm



In petunia pink chiffon velvet with grey moufflon trimming, in Zenana-Cloky sprinkled with gay flowers and in quilted silk, these three dressing-gowns reflect the joyous changes that have come to pass where wrappers are concerned.

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of Knightsbridge

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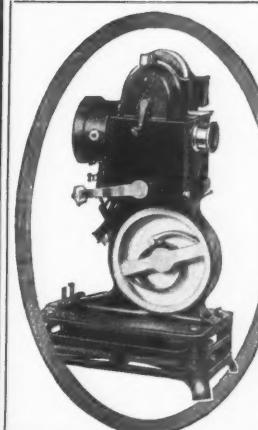
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and light of weight, and quite recently has been developed in a fresh guise and name. Zenana-Cloky is simply zenana embroidered with bright-coloured silk flowers, and is shown in the centre figure of the adjoined group. This may be described as the rather hard, severe type of gown, so easy and simple to slip in and out of, the plain silk bands carried round the neck to the hem, being caught down with narrow strips of swansdown, a decoration repeated on the sleeves and pockets.

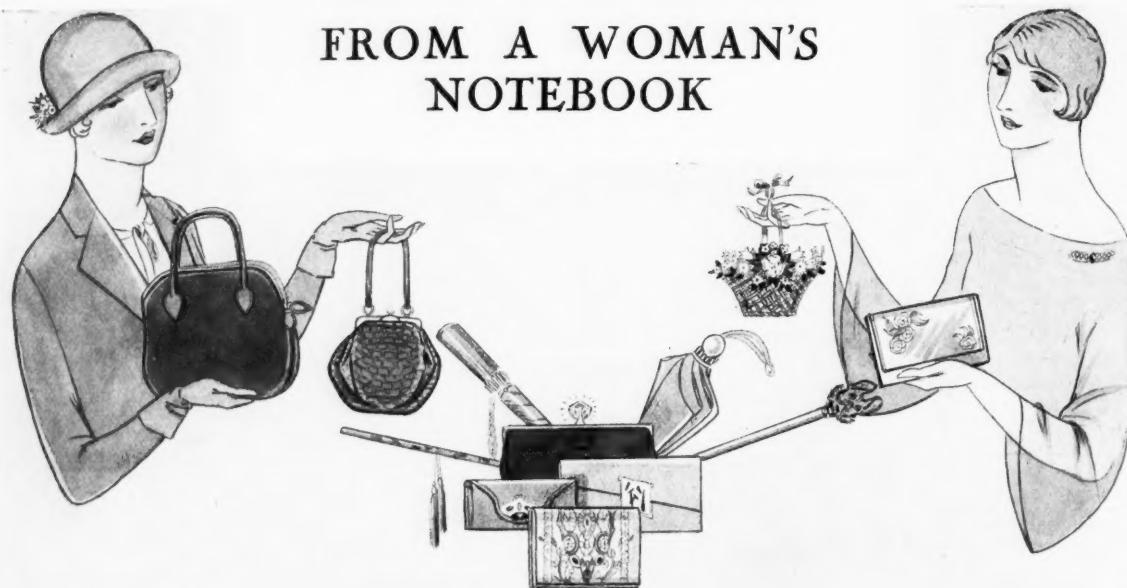
Quilted silk, however, is the medium chosen for the model on the right-hand side, a gown that is carried entirely out of the realms of the commonplace by its shirred and padded decoration; while to add to its cosiness there is an interlining of lamb's-wool. Just think and consider the joy of such a wrapper in a cold and possibly draughty country house.

To delve into the subject is to find little to differentiate between the smart straight coat of the moment and many of the wrappers. One could surely face more than the intimacy of the bedroom in a gown fashioned after the manner of that worn by the third figure in the group, and carried out in the much approved petunia pink chiffon velvet. This is trimmed with grey mouflon, a perfectly delightful alliance, to which there is added, for greater daintiness, a lining of lavender silk.

There is originality and character in such a model as this. And that, combined with the rich and beautiful materials now being used, accounts for the position now taken by the bedroom wrapper. It is no longer a mere necessity, but a luxurious one.

L. M. M.

FROM A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK



PERSUASIVE AND PRACTICAL.

Wandering through Harrods the other day, my attention was caught in the salon devoted to teagowns by a model that, on close inspection, proved to be made of Shetland. Charming lace-like, this was in one of the new soft blues, and fell in straight folds. The amazing touch, however, was in the long *plissé* sleeves, that measure the length of the figure, of blue Georgette, sleeves that could be allowed to flow free or caught to the wrist by little ribbon ties. The novelty of the whole idea and its extreme reasonableness, made a great appeal, as did the price of 8 guineas, a sum that included a *crêpe de Chine* lining. A more elaborate expression of the same model was carried out in pale pink *crêpe* Georgette, the front and back trimmed with silver lace, arranged to form a Vandyke effect and wrist. In both cases the real rest gown was represented.

There is, too, in these salons, a particularly wide range of choice in velvet embossed Georgette gowns and bridge coats, the latter completed, when desired, by a slip of *crêpe de Chine*, the two coming out at 8 guineas, and the coat at 5½ guineas. Another recherché model of which a sketch has been made, takes a coat form. This is of *crêpe de Chine*, handsomely embroidered and finished with silk fringe. A mere skimming of the surface this of the very excellent choice to be found at Harrods, Brompton Road.

KEYNOTE TO ACCESSORIES.

Many will be the happy recipients this Christmas of handbags and umbrellas. The variety and wealth of choice in both these accessories and their exceeding novelty, is apt to bewilder the steadiest brain, though naturally individual requirements help to solve the problem of a wise selection. In handbags, the pochette still heads the list, and among the newest in these is perfectly plain, unadorned lizard skin, these, in their demure simplicity, standing out from their many lavishly decorated companions, and completing with perfect taste the severe type of tailor-made suit and manly top coat. These real skins are costly, but there are many imitations. For more dressy occasions, there are pochettes of rich tapestry work, representing miniature landscapes and figures, that seem to stand out in relief, together with others

of gilded or dyed kid, the latter in vivid colourings, in many instances, and yet others that run to a riot of colour jazz fashion.

For the bags, which many women still prefer for the theatre, as more capacious than the flat pochette, the richest of silk brocades are

requisitioned, mounted in tortoiseshell appliquéd with gold or with some jewelled device posed across the centre or at one side. The prices asked for these run up to almost anything when real gems are employed. The dancing enthusiast, however, will have none of these cumbersome bags, and contrives to cram all her little toilet vanities into the smallest of silver or gold mesh receptacles, or miniature pochettes, that can be easily held in one hand.

Of course, for real, practical shopping service, the envelope leather or crocodile bag, with full complement of pockets, memorandum card, pencil and mirror, is not to be surpassed. It is sufficiently flat to be tucked safely under the arm, whereas, the satchel, which is equally, if not more capacious, must be slung over the wrist, a precarious position in these thieving days. At the same time, a considerable number of leather handbags are being shown, some of really mammoth size, like small kit-bags.

THE STUMPY UMBRELLAS.

As with handbags, a fashionable woman to-day requires more than one umbrella. Indeed, if she so pleases and has the necessary funds she can make use of a whole regiment.

I was shown a range at a well known establishment, that included apparently not only every colour, but actually gradations. Greens were especially noticeable, also purples and blues, with browns that ranged from a deep *tabac* to beige, and the whole gamut of reds.

There is not a vivid hat or coat lining that cannot be matched up by the "stumpy" umbrella, of which there is nothing of stick to be seen, beyond some fancy carved head of beast, bird, animal or flower, the points of the frame being tipped to correspond with this handle.

Included in the heading group is a long cube handle, intended to tone with bag, gloves and hat. The round knob pictured is of pale amber with tips to correspond, a particularly pleasing mount for dark blue silk. The sticks displayed hint a further innovation that may possibly materialise on the Riviera. The slender one is of orange cane, embellished with Chinese characters in black and orange and hung with silk tassels, the thicker stick emphasising the vogue for cleverly carved dog's heads.



A tea gown of crêpe de Chine, embroidered, which takes a graceful coat-like form.

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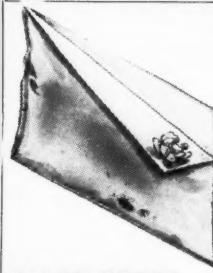
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with spot design,
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and trimmed bind
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TALL PLANTS FOR MIXED BORDERS

FOR a number of years now the doctrine of colour planning in its relation to the planting of the herbaceous border has been preached, and the majority of gardeners have grasped the main principles of the theme. On the whole the herbaceous border seen to-day conforms to the general ideas which are considered to give the most pleasing, artistic and satisfactory results. It is so planned that bold groups or splashes of one colour merge and blend with tones of another until the climax is reached in the middle of the border. Colour harmonies, continuity of blooming, interesting and varied silhouettes are studied as they should be, and the day of the haphazard border which sometimes gave satisfaction but more often did not, has gone; let us hope, never to return to vex the souls of those whose eyes find delight in true colour rightly employed. Indeed, only a few borders can be found to-day which are spotted with an indiscriminate mixture of perennials ill-arranged in block fashion, which can but give formality where it should be absent. The fact that the mixed herbaceous border is favoured by the majority is not surprising. By careful planning and by filling of gaps with bulbs, annuals and tender plants, it provides a beautiful display of bloom from late spring until late autumn. Where space is limited the mixed herbaceous border is by far the most satisfactory of all types of borders. In large gardens, summer and autumn borders, or borders where plants of only one colour in all varying tones are planted, can be indulged in.

The herbaceous border demands proper planning with a definite colour scheme and a suitable background. It should be well graduated with plants tall, medium and low in height. To a certain extent the height of the plants at the back portion depends on the width of the border. In a really wide border, say, of 15ft. it is necessary to use climbing or rambling roses on poles or flowering shrubs at the back in order to give height and relieve monotony. In a border of 6ft. to 8ft. wide, herbaceous perennials ranging from 3ft. to 7ft. in height will be quite sufficiently tall. The back of the border should be planted in bold clumps, keeping the sturdy-growing kinds or those with coarse foliage well to the back and bringing those more slender in habit a little more forward in order to eliminate any tendency to hardness of line. That the clumps should be large it is true, but this does not mean that old exhausted groups should be tolerated. Each group should be formed of a number of young and flourishing plants, which must be divided or replenished before they become worn out and cease to give abundance of bloom. Other important points when dealing with tall-growing herbaceous perennials are staking and thinning. Both these operations should be carried out with care and regularity if beauty of outline, and fine size and quality of flowers are desired.

The hardy plant gardener has ample material from which to choose plants for the back of his mixed border, and some of the best known, easiest to cultivate and most beautiful are mentioned below. The list has been roughly divided according to the colour of the flowers and method of arrangement. Starting at the end of the border with the whites, it may be said that the lilies are perhaps the most beautiful and valuable. Some need special cultivation and protection during the winter, but

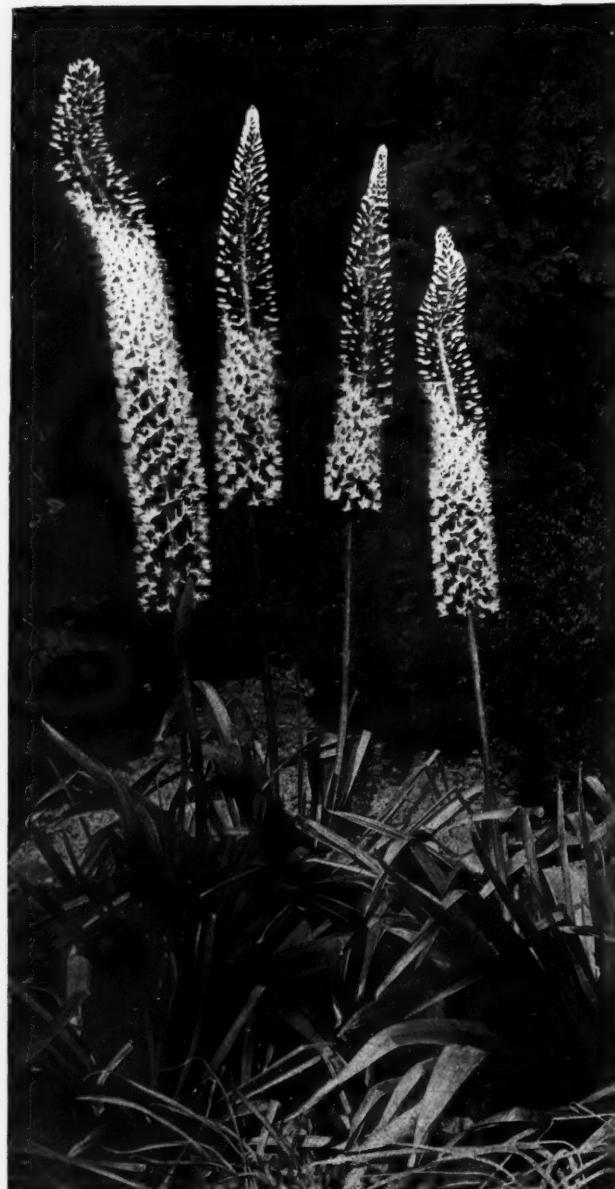
many, when once established, flower for years without any particular attention. The lovely Madonna lily, *L. candidum*, has been for many years a great favourite, so also is *L. Martagon* var. *album*, a noble plant of 5ft. to 7ft. high, which prefers a cool, moist climate. In another group white phloxes can be planted. These require vigorous thinning during the early stages of their growth. Some of the best white varieties are *Frau A. Buchner*, *Europa* and *Avalanche*. White dahlias, white hollyhocks, white foxgloves and tall-growing white campanulas can also be used. The white everlasting pea is useful for training over cut stems of early-flowering perennials, thus filling otherwise unsightly gaps. *Astilbe King Albert* is a fine plant for the back of the border. It has strong-growing stems wreathed in white blossom during July and August. Groups of *Artemisia lactiflora* and *Spiraea Aruncus* and two or three clumps of *Eremurus himalaicus*, with its creamy white flower-spikes towering above them, produce a striking effect.

Near the white flowers should come plants with blooms of pale yellow, soft blue and delicate pink. Certain varieties of hollyhocks, dahlias and *Lupinus arboreus* provide such soft tones of yellow. Several varieties of *Lupinus polyphyllus*, such as *Sunshine* or *Sulphur Gem*, can also be used. *Thalictrum glaucum* is valuable not only for its yellow flowers borne in June and July, but also for its handsome foliage. *Thalictrum flavum* is also effective. From these one should pass on to blues, both light and dark, and then on to mauves and purples, separated by flowers in soft yellows and creamy whites and by grey foliage plants. For this group there is infinite variety from which to choose. Some of the best of the blue perennials grow to a height of 5ft. and over. This section includes delphiniums, lupins, anchusa, aconitum, irises, asters, etc. *Delphinium* varieties are countless. A few of the true blues are *Belladonna grandiflora*, *Lizzie Van Veen*, *Blue Bird*, *Mrs. Townley Parker*, *King of Delphiniums*, *Rev. Lascelles* and *Lorna Doone*. *Iris pallida dalmatica*, *Lord of June* and *Duchess of York* are excellent irises of the *pallida* section. Lupins in all shades of blue and purple can be used. *Echinops humilis* and *E. Ritro* grow luxuriantly in any soil or position, and are most attractive with their glistening blue flower heads and greyish ornamental foliage. Campanulas, such as *C. lactiflora* and *C. pyramidalis*, together with *Eryngium Oliverianum*

superbum

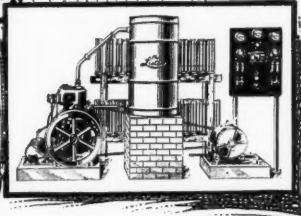
Anchusa italicica *Dropmore* variety, are very effective border plants.

Asters provide the largest group of mauve, rosy mauve and lavender perennials of a fair height. The new varieties are, indeed, noble autumn-blooming plants and fill an important place in the mixed border. The *Novi Belgii* section provides a wide selection, and among them *Blue Gem*, *Ethel Ballard*, *Brightest* and *Best*, *Margaret Ballard*, *Phyllis*, *King of the Belgians*, *Lavender*, *Queen of Colwall* and *Climax* are all fine varieties. In the *Nova-Angliae* section, *Lil Fardell*, *Barr's Pink* and *Mrs. S. T. Wright* can be recommended. Some of the purple irises and purple lupins are delightful border plants for early summer flowering. A few of the most suitable iris varieties are *Alcazar*, *Sirdar*, *Monsignor*, *Souv. de Mme. Gaudiachau*, *Ed. Michel*, *Standard Bearer* and *Ambassadeur*. There are many varieties of delphiniums of purple and rich blue shot



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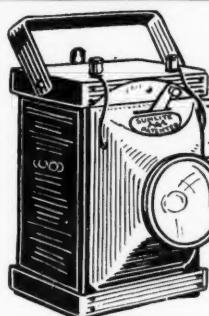
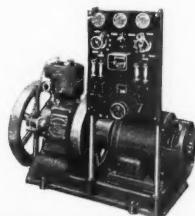
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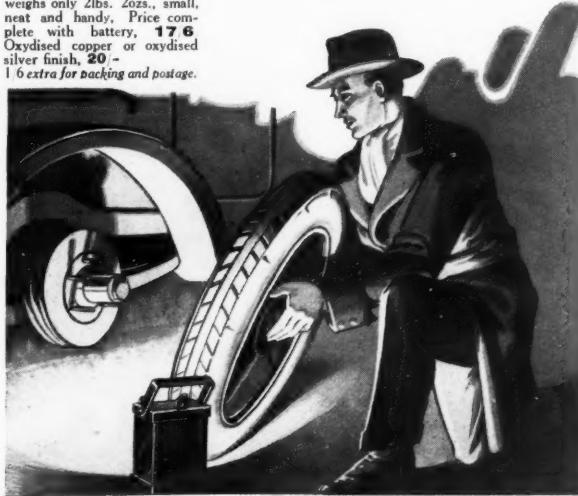
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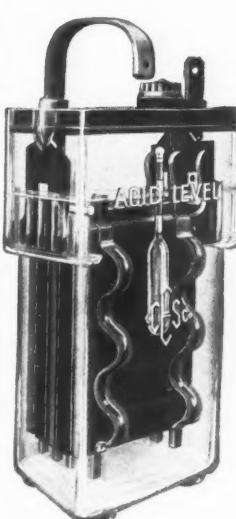
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THE LARGEST BATTERY WORKS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

with purple. The Alake, Smoke of War, Mrs. Creighton, Millicent Blackmore and Walter T. Ware are a few. *Thalictrum dipterocarpum* is an excellent plant for the back row. It has light feathery foliage and bears dainty panicles of purplish flowers during July and August.

Near these colours should be grown plants with apricot and buff flowers. From thence gradually work up to yellows and vivid oranges. Gold and orange flowers can be used in abundance in the mixed border. It is quite easy to ensure that flowers of these colourings will brighten the border from early summer until late autumn. *Doronicum Harpur Crewe* flowers quite early. It has large golden yellow blooms, and, although not very tall, this plant will have finished flowering before it is smothered by such perennials as *heleniums* or *helianthus*. *Helenium Riverton Beauty* and *H. Riverton Gem*, *Helianthus Miss Mellish* and *H. multiflorus Golden Ball* are sturdy-growing yellow-flowered perennials for summer flowering. *Lilium croceum* and *L. tigrinum* placed in groups are most effective. *Rudbeckias* *Golden Glow* and *Autumn Glory* are showy plants for the autumn. *Solidago Golden Wings* is useful for filling an odd gap or corner in a large border, but is too rampant for a border on a small scale. Several species of *senecios* form handsome clumps bearing attractive foliage and masses of yellow flowers, *S. tanguticus* being the most suitable for the mixed border. The day lilies, *hemerocallis*, are strong-growing perennials which give a succession of orange-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers from July to August. *H. fulva*, *H. aurantiaca major* and the varieties Sir Michael Foster and Dr. Regel are all suitable.

Kniphofias, too, produce a striking effect when placed in an imposing group at the back of the border. For this purpose use *Royal Standard*, *Orange Beauty* or *caulescens*. These plants bring us to the centre of the border, where the climax is reached by vivid scarlets, orange scarlets and crimsons. *Dahlias*, *phloxes*, *hollyhocks*, giant-flowered Oriental poppies, such as *P. bracteatum Crimson King*, *Magog* or *Lord Lamourne*, and *Helenium autumnale rubrum* could be planted in good clumps. These reds and crimsons need careful arrangement so that the colours are harmonious when seen from a distance. Foliage plants, *Gypsophila paniculata*, etc., interspersed between them prevent any tendency to harshness. After the deepest crimsons come clear rosy pinks and then soft pinks through the pale yellows, blues and so on until the end of the border is reached. There are several beautiful pink lupins, such as *Pink Delight*, *Cross Roads* and *Pink Pearl*, and the Oriental poppy *Mrs. Perry* has blooms of a lovely shade of salmon pink. *Sidalcea Listeri* and *S. Rosy Gem* form effective spikes of rosy pink flowers from July onwards, and *Lavatera rosea* produces a continuous supply of pink blooms.

To procure a really successful mixed border it is essential that planting should be done only from a colour plan designed after careful thought, which must take into consideration not only the shades and tones of the plants, but their habit of growth, type of foliage and time of flowering. But the trouble is well worth while—pleasure in one's border is multiplied. There is the pleasure of planning when thought can visualise results and there is the pleasure of realisation. Truly the gardener's joys are many, and no thought or trouble is superfluous.

M. P.

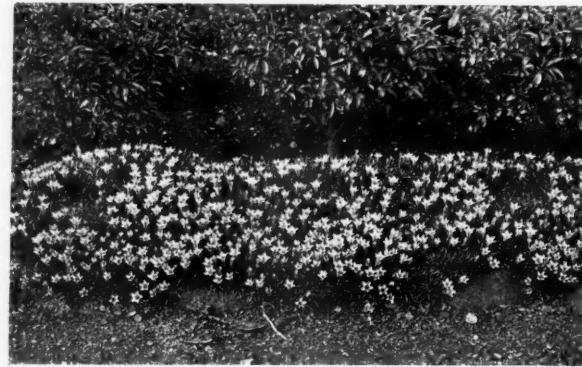
GARDENING NOTES OF THE WEEK

SOUTH AFRICAN BULBOUS PLANTS.

SOME of the most beautiful of the bulbs and bulbous plants of our gardens are native of South Africa. For instance, *gladioli*, *ixias* (the African corn lily), *Galtonia candicans* (the Cape hyacinth), *sparaxis*, *Schizostylis coccinea* (the Kaffir lily), *babiana* (the baboon root), *eucomis* and *watsonias* all come to us from the Cape. Unfortunately, many of them are not hardy in this country, and unless the situation and district are particularly favourable, it is safer to lift, dry and replant them annually. On the other hand, in all warm localities a bed can be made for these bulbs where they can remain permanently. The bed must be a sheltered one in the sunniest position in the garden and, if possible, at the foot of a wall. The soil should be light, warm and well drained. Among the bulbs which can be planted at the present time are *ixias*, *sparaxis*, *schizostylis* and the Cape hyacinth, and these should be set in their permanent quarters from now onwards. *Ixias* are slender and graceful plants with brightly coloured, star-shaped blooms and narrow, strap-like leaves. There are a number of named varieties, but the best effect is obtained by planting a good mixture. Planting of *ixias* can take place from the present time until as late as the month of January. Some of the early planted bulbs are likely to make growth before the severe weather sets in, so that they will need protection with strawy material or mats until the danger of injury by frost is over. *Sparaxis* belong to the *ixia* tribe, and are exceedingly charming plants. They bear white, scarlet or crimson showy-looking flowers on slender, waving stems. *Sparaxis pulcherrima* (syn. *Dierama pulcherrimum*) is quite distinct. It has pendent rosy purple flowers on long spikes and it grows to a height of 5 ft. *Galtonia candicans* is quite hardy and of easy culture, and planting should be done now or in the spring. In bold groups in the herbaceous border this plant with its tall spikes bearing a number of waxy bell-shaped blooms of snowy white in August is very effective. During the first winter after planting a light covering of dry straw should be given. *Schizostylis coccinea* has brightly coloured saucer-shaped flowers and sword-like foliage, and its flowers are produced during October on slender 2 ft. stems.

GENTIANS FOR THE GARDEN.

THERE are few inmates of the rock garden as attractive as the gentians, with their mats or clumps of bright green, close-growing foliage and their handsome trumpet-like light to deep blue flowers. The colour is really blue, and not tinged with that trace of purple which so often mars the blue of many other flowers. In recent years their numbers have increased, but it will be sufficient to mention one or two of the species which might be tried with every hope of success. The two species which are fairly well known and distributed are *G. verna* and *G. acaulis*. The former, although rather a difficult doer unless given a sunny position in a fairly gritty soil, is probably the best species of the genus as regards colour of the flowers. The blue is clear and pure and when seen with its flowers standing out from the compact tufts of foliage it forms a picture not readily forgotten. A light dressing of leaf-soil is beneficial during the summer months. A close relative is *G. pyrenaica*, which is of much the same habit, but differs in its violet-coloured blossoms. *G. acaulis*, from Switzerland, should be given a sheltered corner in the rockery if at all possible. It may give some little trouble before becoming established, but once its requirements—in the shape of a well drained deep soil, preferably with a touch of lime (although it will thrive without)—have been attended to, it makes admirable dense cushions of bright green leaves, from which emerge the deep blue fringed trumpet flowers. Another rather handsome variety from the Swiss Alps which has an altogether different habit from *G. acaulis*, is the willow gentian, *G. asclepiadea*, which grows to a height of 2-3 ft. The flowers, again, are of a deep blue colour. Among the many species which have come to us from abroad are two which are of undoubted merit—one more so than the other. These are *G. sino-ornata* and *G. Farreri*. The former, collected in China, we owe to Mr. George Forrest; while the latter was introduced by the late Reginald Farrer from the Alps. The former bids fair to become one of our most popular plants, not only in the rock garden but as an edging plant or as a suitable dwarf subject for forming a carpet under taller growing plants such as roses. Indeed, in one or two instances it has been tried with the greatest success under bush or standard roses or even in an open bed by itself. It is an exceedingly rapid and vigorous grower and covers huge patches within a short time. It roots freely



WELL FLOWERED PLANTS OF GENTIANA SINO-ORNATA.

at the joints in the stems, producing tiny rosettes of roots which anchor themselves and become established with the greatest of ease. It would seem to thrive in any moist, fairly good, well dug garden soil. Peat does not appear to be a necessity, although it might be advisable to incorporate a little in the rooting medium in order to permit of its becoming established. A fairly open sunny position is preferable, as then the royal blue flowers are seen to best advantage, as, like most other species, it exhibits that peculiar movement of the petals in response to the stimulus of atmospheric conditions. In the rock garden a low position is ideal, as then the soil is not allowed to become too dry in summer. A light dressing of manure is beneficial if the weather be dry and warm. Like its close relatives, it forms clumps of rather attractive foliage which gradually merge together to form a solid mass. The tubular, wide-open flowers are of rich royal blue colour and appear towards the end of August or the beginning of September. The plants blossom freely through September and October and even right on until the arrival of hard frosts. Its late-flowering habit renders it particularly valuable, both in the rock and other parts of the garden. As it sets little seed, since it flowers so late in the season, increase is largely carried out by vegetative means. Its close relative, *Farreri*, although quite hardy in this country, is a difficult doer in certain districts. It has a distinctly bad habit of slowly wilting and ultimately dying out for no apparent reason. It seems to prefer a fairly deep loamy soil to which a small quantity of peat and leaf-mould has been added. A sunny position as for *sino-ornata*, is desirable, while the soil should not be allowed to become over-dry during summer. It is not of such rapid growth as *sino-ornata*, since it lacks the power of producing adventitious roots. Although cuttings form one means of increase, propagation by seed is a better method to follow. As the flowers appear in September, the seed ripens early and can be sown early the following year. The foliage of this species is probably not so attractive as that of *sino-ornata*, being more linear and more procumbent; but the flowers have all that distinctive charm which has gained such a high reputation for this species. They are a shade of delicate blue, much lighter in tone than *sino-ornata*, and the whitish throat combined with an open-lipped corolla serves to throw up the subtle colour blending to advantage. Two to three or even more blossoms may be carried on one stem.

GARDEN FRAMES.

An interesting and useful little booklet (price 6d.), on the subject of garden frames, has been written by Mr. A. J. Macself and published by the firm of Messrs. Boulton and Paul, Norwich, the makers of greenhouses and frames. The booklet deals with every type of frame, and in it there is much helpful information for both the amateur and the specialist.

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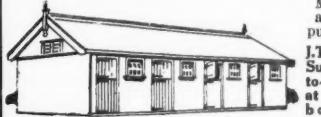
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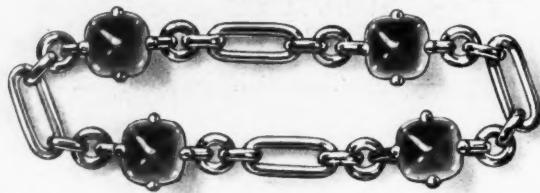
FASHION has been called a fickle jade, it were more just to call her a queen; her influence is so wide and far flung, bending things small and great to her prevalent degree. It is fashion which decides the shape of our chairs and the size of our brooches, the material of our house walls and our choice in jewels for a bracelet. Often in certain directions, of which jewellery is a fair instance, her influence makes itself felt almost by imperceptible degrees, but at the moment in that particular direction, there is much to notice and approve in the way of change, as a visit to Messrs. Garrard and Co., the Crown Jewellers, at 24, Albemarle Street, W.1, will very quickly demonstrate. In bracelets, radical changes are to the fore and quite heavy chains of gold and enamel, with flattened links, up to 2ins. or more in width, are being shown. There is something quaint and early nineteenth century about these which has a quite individual charm, and worn over the sleeve of a day dress they are very effective. A less marked departure in the same direction is the cabochon amethyst and gold bracelet illustrated below, which costs only £15, and is also to be obtained with chrysoprase instead of amethysts (£13), making a little Christmas gift which has the distinction of being veritably of the moment. The diamond arrow to catch up the brim of the universal small plain hat has been nearly done to death, and the diamond and sapphire "nail" brooch illustrated will be welcomed as a novelty and a change. It is made in several different sizes with different combinations of stones

in which, however, diamonds always necessarily play a prominent part and at several prices. The beautiful onyx and diamond fob, with just two tiny bands of emeralds as a relief, is again a novelty which is made in several different designs. These fob brooches are quite in the feeling of to-day and the exquisite design and workmanship is such that no photograph can fully convey it, any more than it does the rich colour of the stones composing it. A second example in diamonds and emeralds, with graceful scrollwork at the top and a long drop, in which baton diamonds play their exquisite part, would attract attention anywhere, since it does, even at Messrs. Garrard's, where on every hand is jewellery which is the work of artists and craftsmen of the highest order. Slides for short hair, in diamonds, or diamonds and enamel, diamonds and sapphire, or pearls, are yet another of Madame Fashion's new creations and one that has come to stay as long as bobbed hair does, and when that phase is past, the slides will still have their use as exquisite small brooches.

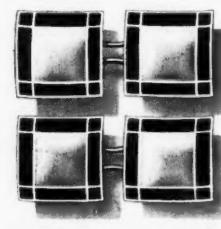
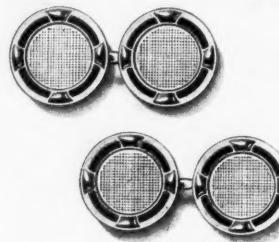
Cuff-links of every sort and type are among the gifts for men, in which Messrs. Garrard's specialise. Particularly lovely are a pair in cabochon cut black onyx, with a line of diamonds at two opposite sides of their circular tops; these are priced at £56 10s. At £55 are a pair set in diamonds with a cross of rubies, and a pair in crystal set with lines of diamonds and black onyx (£57 10s.), were remarkable for an almost fairy-like delicacy. A set in turquoise blue enamel and another in black and white enamel, both, of course, on gold, are illustrated. Garrard's have just produced a little brochure of new jewellery which shows the tendency of the times very clearly and delightfully.



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STONEWORK FOR GARDENS LARGE AND SMALL.

Architectural features do not play a great part in English gardens as they do in Spain and other parts of the Continent, but in bird baths, seats and sundials we have opportunities of getting something really charming in the way of stonework for even the smallest garden. The source of many of the most successful examples is Messrs. Pulham's shop at 71, Newman Street, W. The "Woodhall" Bird Bath, with its two delightful figures of playing boys, is particularly pleasing. This costs £6 15s., but there are many cheaper designs. Of sundials there are a great many available models and for the larger gardens there are fountains, balustrades and terminals, illustrated in great variety in Messrs. Pulham's catalogue.

"ON WITH THE DANCE."

The spirit of the dance is in the air just now with the season at its height, and the practical details that are inseparable from it must be exercising the minds of many a hostess in town and country. Whatever else may be lacking, she feels, the floor at least must be perfect, for without that there can be no triumph for her dance. For transforming the floor not usually employed for dancing into a first-rate surface for the purpose, or to maintain the ballroom floor at its best, Stephenson's Ballroom Polish is unsurpassed. Being in a finely powdered form it shakes freely from the dainty sprinkler-top tin in which it is sold, and is consequently no trouble to use. Once it is thinly spread over the floor, dancing feet soon do the rest and a glossy, smooth, dustless surface is obtained. It is sold at 1s. and 1s. 6d., and also in a 7lb. tin.

EFFICIENCY OF LIGHTING.

It very often happens that people go on working and reading in a rather dull and dismal illumination under the impression that their light is as good as most people's, and attributing the weariness of their eyes to the deficiency of their vision instead of the poorness of their

electric lamps. The only way to be certain of getting the best illumination is by experimenting with the various available lamps. For the householder or business man who tries the Star Lamp Company's productions, the fullest satisfaction is in store. Durability, long life and low current consumption are distinguishing features of the Star lamp, and the firm, whose address is 21, Golden Square, W.1, also make all kinds of fittings, table decorations and electric cooking and heating apparatus.

THE ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS.

There is a pathetic interest in the pretty Christmas card which had been chosen for this year by Queen Alexandra, and which we reproduce on this page. It represents the Dutch garden at Kensington Palace. The King's card is an interesting historical study of "Queen Elizabeth Opening the Royal Exchange, January 25th, 1571," and the Queen's depicts "Queen Philippa's Visit to the First Cloth Hall, Norwich." A sea picture has been chosen by the Prince of Wales and for Princess Mary there is a charming garden study, "Gather Ye Rosebuds While Ye May." The painter of these water-colours is again Mr. Howard Davie, and the makers of the cards, Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons. This well known firm's 1925 selection of other Christmas cards is in every way equal to its predecessors, and that is saying a great deal.

A CORRECTION.

The very good reproductions of old furniture made by the Tudor Manufacturing Co., of Wooburn Green, Bucks, were advertised in our columns the other day, and an error inadvertently crept in, in regard to the price of the gentleman's wardrobe, which was illustrated. The correct price of this fine replica in dark oak is £27 10s.



MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for these columns are accepted at the rate of 3d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the current week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertising Manager "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

General Announcements.

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